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YOL. IX .- NO. 22.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 27, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Educate, Organize, Learn and Act to a Purpose!

Fifteen hundred Brooklyn trolleymen ers out of employment at the present ment because of the recent trolley fike. With the families of the exstrikers a population equal to that of small town is in misery in conseresice of their defeat.

An occurrence that results in a disstar of such dimensions must be earthy of the attention of every work-

The trolleymen who are now sufferbe are paying the penalty of their careness in failing to study and grasp sons of previous experiences in class struggle, of which they, the lley workers of Brooklyn, had themres furnished a most instructive one.

Many of the trolleymen who have their employment through the reat strike were also participants in the nous contest of 1895. After that had aded in defeat and disaster, there was for years a unanimity of opinion among the Brooklyn trelleymen that there spuld never be another strike. And se they-thought so they did not other about getting a clear understanding of the conditions leading to that strike and the cause of its defeat. And because they did not get that understanding they were, when conditions made another strike possible, run into the same hole as in 1895.

The strike of 1895 was brought on by the pressure of accumulated capital seeking a share in the profits of the surface railroad traffic of Brooklyn. With the introduction of the trolley electric system as a motive power this traffic increased enormously, the income of the railroad companies rose steadily, while the expenses of maintenance and operation were being leasened. The improvement of Brooklyn street railroad transportation as a capitalist business appears from the following Squres, threring all the lines operated in 1892 and 1894 respectively:

ngers carried ... 125,445,587 145,518,619 receipts.... \$6,216,026 \$7,064,186 es of maintenance Expenses of maintenance and operation ... \$4,907,995 \$4,825,485 yerage expenses per passenger ... \$2,0 cents. \$3,3 cents. \$1,288,031 \$2,238,701

As soon as the Brooklyn street rail-As soon as the broadyn are trained began to show their possibilities as capitalist "properties," they attracted the eager attention of the capitalist world. Some of those fellows who call their capital "idle" when it yields only for 5 per cent, and are always on the lookout for new fields of "employment" for this "idle" capital of theirs negofor this "idle" capital of theirs nego-tiated with the then trolley magnates of Brooklyn for a chance to be let in on the division of the profits, or at least on the exploitation of the prospect for the larger profits to come.

Arrangements were accordingly made to widen the circle of those entitled to share in the spoils of the Brooklyn raligod trame. Through new corporations which were formed with largely inflated capital stock, the attempt was to be made to so increase the "earnings" as to secure not only a larger income for the old companies than they had previously resized, but also to squeeze out some additional income for the new corporations. The largest of the new corporations was the long island Trac-Arrangements were accordingly made rations was the Long Island corporations was the Long to the line Company, formed with a capital of million dollars. This company unsertical the management of the lines of the Brooklyn Heights system and of sweral other companies, the total capi-talisation of which had previously been than 14 million dollars. The Attic avenue system was turned over to the Brooklyn Traction Company with increase of capitalization from five nine millions of dollars. In order make the new arrangements successid, the same roads that had yielded an se on 19 millions had now to yield income on 39 millions.

The capitalists who undertook this hei did not expect to be entirely successful. They did not expect to secure exists to all the holders or buyers of their inflated stock. They did, how-Their inflated stock. They did, now-me, expect to put the roads on a more repitable basis than they had ever ma. And they proceeded to accom-that that much by what is called accoming." They reduced expenses, erticularly cutting down that most impay-roll. The trolley workers were moved and driven, until in the latter alf of 1894 the expense of carrying a passenger had been brought to 3 cents—from 3 9-10 cents in

But the Brooklyn trolley magnates have by no means satisfied with this

accomplishment. They intended that their "economies" should be carried much farther. They undoubtedly fore-saw to some extent the "economies" made possible in later years, when the average expense per passenger was re-duced first to 2.6 cents and more re-

The trolley magnates certainly acted as if they had already made up their minds about the necessity of subjecting their labor force to more thorough "economies." They did not make the slightest effort to allay the discontent that was growing more and more intense among their employés. They rather goaded on that discontent by taking the position that they were paying too much as it was. Said Lewis, the president of the Long Island Traction Company, before the Assembly Committee that was investigating the strike: "We were paying our men higher wages than the market rate."

When the trolleymen, exasperated by overwork and underpay, were told that they were being treated too well, what else could be expected but an outbreak? The men were positively driven into a strike. And in the light of subsequent events it can hardly be doubted that the strike was quite welcome to certain interests most powerful in Brooklyn

The Long Island Traction Company had to be reorganized; as a means of stock gambling it had become played out and as a basis for the extensive consolidation plans which were in the air it proved unsatisfactory. The dis-creditable features of a reorganization proceeding could no better be covered up, its attendant sacrifices no better be minimized than in the general rumpus of a big strike.

How much the event may have been How much the event may have been desired when it took place, can be surmised from a glance at the changed condition of things that was thereby brought about. The business year following the strike (June 30, 1895—June 30, 1896) was most remarkable for the enormous reduction of expenses in the operation of the railroads principally involved in the strike. The roads operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit involved in the strike. The roads operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company (the successor to the Long Island Traction Cempany) had \$420,000 less expenses than in 1894, the year before the strike, so that their net earnings ran up to \$2,000,000, being \$440,000 in excess of 1894. And what was equally important, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was able, through the new capitalist interests that had become capitalist interests that had become identified with it by the reorganization process, to initiate those steps that were finally to lead to the consolidation un-der its auspices of all the surface and elevated railroads of Brooklyn.

From all these circumstances it is quite apparent that the Brooklyn trolley strike of 1895, which brought nothing but misery and demoralization to the trolley workers, resulted very advan-tageously to the trolley capitalists and that it took place at a time when it could best be turned to the capitalists'

The time was most opportune for the capitalists for another reason made clear by the events of the strike.

January is ten months removed from Election Day, that is, from the only time when the workingmen—having neglected to look after their interests on previous election days—can make

their political power felt.

Towards election time the capitalists seek to conceal the fact that any government elected through the old parties belongs to them, the capitalists, and is put in power for the purpose of sustaining them, the capitalists, in the exploitation and oppression of labor. If that fact was brought home to the workers shortly before Election Day, the workers might rally around their own party, the Socialist Labor Party, and take out of the hands of the cap-italist class some of the political power it now enjoys. No one knows better it now enjoys. No one knows better than a trolley capitalist how seriously his interests would be crippled by the transfer of the public powers to the working class. He is, therefore, most anxious to settle laber troubles at a time of the year sufficiently distant from Election Day to allow the methods he employs to be forgotten.

The wear who have been the leaders

The men who have been the leaders in railroad strikes have made the men selieve that the best time to strike was when the public would be most incon-But experience has show that the capitalists care very little for the convenience of the public or for its outcry at being inconvenienced. The attitude of the public concerns them only in so far as it affects their receipts. And a temporary loss in that respect is discounted when it becomes necessary discounted when it becomes necessary to reduce the labor force to modesty and meekness. With a submissive working force any temporary lesses are quickly made up, as we have illustrated

In January, 1835, the trolley magnates showed that this was a very good time

for them to have a strike to deal with. notwithstanding the great inconveni-ence imposed on the public. They did not hesitate to display most reckiessly the unconditional subserviency of all the government departments to their capitalist interests.

They mobilized against the strikers the whole police force, the Mayor, the Governor, the militia, the Attorney Gen-

eral, the judiciary.

Let us refresh our memory on some of the facts. We take them from the Eagle Almanac, which is published by a paper one of whose directors (Seth L. Keeney) was then and is now a director in the Brooklyn Heights Company:

January 14 (first day of strike): Police alert.

Jan. 15.

More police called for; arrest of strikers.

Jan. 17. Strikers are repulsed by mounted

Jan. 19. Judge Cullen denies application for nandamus compelling Brooklyn City R. R. to

Jan. 19. Judge Cullen deales application for mandamus compelling Brooklyn City R. R. to run cars.

Mayor calls out militis. Entire second brigade on duty. Troops charge the strikers with hayonets and wound many; a night of blood-shed and terror.

Jan. 21. Brooklyn an armed camp; 7,990 men under arms. The first brigade, under Gen. Flitagerald (by order of Govern Morton), reinforces the local militia. (This preclous General was at the time a director Morton), reinforces the local militia. (This preclous General was at the time a director, and is now the Vice-President of the Coney Island & Brooklyn City and Newton Railroad, and is now the Vice-President of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Co., which has swallowed the former Company and is negotiating to tawallowed by the Hrooklyn Hapid Transit Co.)

Cannon in position at East New York commanding four streets. Britkers are driven back by cold steel.

Jan. 25. Troop A. charges a mob in Third Are., several men wounded by sabres. At East New York John McCormack and Henry Ahn shot by a sentry. A company of Thirteenth Regiment attacked in Hick st., frees on the mob and kills Thos. Kearney (who was repairing a roof).

Jan. 25. Mayor Schieren threatens to aend the militia to Greenpoint. Troop A disperses the mob.

Jan. 25. Judge Gaynor grants alternative

the militia to Greenpoint. Troop A disperses the mob.

Jan. 26. Judge Gaynor grants alternative writ of mandamus to compel companies to run cars (by giving the companies 20 days' time to answer the Judge practically nullified the writ and thus did as much for the companies as they could wish.)

Feb. 4. Judge Moore instructs Grand Jury as to their duty on mob violence (showing his subservienty to the capitalists).

Feb. 7. Mayor Schieren vetoes aldermanic resolutions against the companies (which had been adopted for effect only).

Feb. 12. Soldiers held blameless for the shooting of Thos. Kearney.

Feb. 14. Attorney General Hancock declines to proceed against Brooklyn Heights R. R. for annulment of charter.

innulment of charter.

March 27. President Norton and Superin-endent Quinn acquitted of charge of working heir men overtime.

While these things were taking place, it was quite apparent to the trol-leymen and to a great many of their fellow workers that the government the old parties give to the people is noth-ing but a tool of the capitalist class ing but a tool of the capitalist class ready for any service which that class may need for the purpose of holding down the working class. But between the season when this fact was so brutally demonstrated and the next election day enough time intervened to allow the demonstration to be forgotten. In the demonstration to be forgotten. In the fall of 1895 most of the workingmen of Brooklyn again divided their votes between the two old parties; they either supported the party of Mayor Schieren and Governor Morton, the recent allies of the trolley companies, or the party of ex-Governor Flower, who had be-come the new chief of trolley capi-

In realizing that a time remote from Election Day is the best time for the capitalists to have a strike to deal with we are at the same time made aware that the system of organization adopted by the trolleymen was the best system—for the capitalists. The events of the strike showed that the capitalists fight their battles against labor largely with political weapons. The trolleymen, however, had not at all prepared themselves for a political fight. They had been mislead into the belief that their efforts for better conditions had nothing efforts for better conditions had nothing to do with politics; that it was even harmful to introduce politics into their movement, because that would make it impossible to unite all, there being such wide differences of opinion in re-gard to politics. The organization was based on the idea that pure and simple trade union action, that is, a complete the up could succeed. They did unite tie-up, could succeed. They did unite all on that line; there was a complete tle-up. But it turned out that the com-pletest tie-up cannot be complete enough. They had withdrawn their own labor from the roads, but that would not have kept them tied up for more than a few days. The roads for scabs among the unemployed who crowd the labor market. The strikers saw that they could not rely upon their own unity to keep the roads tied up. They had to go out and try to hold off the increasing stream that came from the army of the unemployed. As soon as they attempted to keep off the scabs, the strikers found themselves face to face with a political contest which could no longer be decided by their unity and strength as a trade organization. What came decisive was the question of relative political power.

And for this issue the trolleymen had not prepared themselves at all in the organization work which they had done. The unity which they had organized preved ineffective, and the political contest which now became all-importan had been entirely neglected by the lead had been entirely neglected by the lead-ers en whose advice they had relied. Thus they found all the political power in the possession of the capitalists, while they and the working class that sympathised with them could command none. Owing to the fact that they had done nothing to unite themselves for nolitical action against the capitalists. one nothing to unite themselves for political action against the capitalists, they could not even check the abuse of their political power by the capital-ists through the fear of future political

action on the part of the workers.

After the strike was over some things transpired that explained why the troileymen had been so badly advised by their leaders. These leaders turned up as paid henchmen of the capitalist par-

similarly useful with regard to the Democratic allies of the trolley magnates. It is evident why such leaders think it inadvisable to prepare the workingmen for political action against the capitalist parties.

That Proverbial Captain of Industry.

NEWARK, N. J .-- Another specimen of the valuable "work" done by the vari-ous energetic, intelligent and noble capitalists, named Captains of Industry,

is herewith given.

The Atha Illingsworth Steel Co., of here, changed its management some time ago, and young H. B. Atha is now managing affairs, in spite of his inexperience in practical and silent bambooale and wage-cutting, such as we find superbly done from the Atlas Re-fining Co., through the Celluloid Co., down to Balbach's, Listers, Salomons, etc., the further down you go, the lower

the wage. Some of the men lately went on strike, scabs filled some of the places, others remained open. On the plea of it being an OPEN SHOP and no strike on, Atha's Western Agent sent 10 men from San Francisco down East here to work in Atha's hop. This cost the stockholders \$950 or thereabouts.

When the 10 men arrived here and when the 10 men arrived here and learns the facts regarding the shop, they promptly notified H. H. Atha that he would have to recognize their union and they demanded explanation regarding the strike. He declared that he could not see why they were so obstinate as to stick to their union, but unions were not recognized there and he could do more for them than the union. (Read: He could DO them more than P. and S.

All these men to-day have jobs in various foundries around here, and young Atha scratcheth his head think-ing of the odd \$950 and the fact that he now MUST employ men that know well the perfid deportment of the managing and superintending force shown

aging and superintending force shown towards the REAL workers.

That other "worker," H. B. Atha, his work is obviously clear. Fearing the dawning class-consciousness of the overworked wage-slaves, he thought to bring some outsiders, far away from their homes, but overlooking the fact that Iron industries are somewhat rushed, the scheme did not "pan out."

H. B. Atha has lost quite some of his

Prestige among his brother-"workers" as a practical fleecer, and all the shop hands are bearing a grin at the thought of H. B. Atha's great scheme.

Meantime we'll look to see what will happen to the Californians when things also keep and the set rate.

slack up and jobs get rare. Will they be obliged to "scab" to make a living, and will they then raise their protes against these Captains of Industry at the ballot-box by voting for their own class under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party? Speed the day! LITTLE BILLY.

Abusive Language.

Each economic order of society has its religion, its literature, its interpretation of history. (See Lucien Sanial's "Genesis of Religion,"Part 4, Socialist Al-manac.) That which is "right" under an economic order is "wrong" under an-other order. The Socialist Universal Republic is now showing its head above the chaos of wreckage calling itself "Christian Civilization," or capitalistic system of production.

When worthy people read the paper christened after them with bourgeois eyes they are, of course, horrified to see Morgan Dixie, Rock-a-fellow and Rose-sitter designated as bunco steerer, thief and slave dricer respectively. When and stave dricer respectively, when other equally worthy people reading with petty traders' eyes see all small traders called, not elegantly, perhaps, but truthfully, worse thieves than others, they are exasperated. But when the old-style-trade-unionist reads that the old-style-trade-unionist reads that the pure and simple mode of trade or-ganization is a fake, a snare and a com-bination of knave and fool, then, in-deed, is the last thread snapped. "The Bosses of the S. L. P., that crowd must be overthrown, they are wrecking the S. L. P." and other like expressions are recklessly hurled around.

These, perhaps well-meaning folk, will admit that capitalism is thievery but not that capitalists are thieves; that middle-class capitalism is ry than developed capitalism, because the small employer must squeeze more surplus value out of his slaves in order to profitably compete with the more developed tool of his larger adversary, but they will not admli that the small trader is a worse thief than his larger brother. And, last not least, when we stigmatise the three P's (Parsons, Pines and Prince) as Judas multiplied by and Prince) as Judas multiplied by and Prince) as Judas mutiplied by three, the pure and simple "Volkszei-tung" upholding element shout "in-tolerance," "abuse," etc., etc. For the guidance of those who honest-ly think the S. L. P. should temporize

with error and fallacy, the following vocabulary is recommended for diligent study. First appears the capitalistic term and then follows the Socialistic term and then follows the Socialistic definition or synonym. Banker—DRINKER OF WIDOWS

Business man (small)—SNEAK-

Business man (large)—HIGHWAY ROBBER,

Drummer—GREEN-GOODS-MAN.
Foreman—SLAVE-DRIVER.
Labor Leader (old style)—PROSTITUTE, FAKIR.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lawyer-Liar.
Politician—PROCURER OF VOTING
CATTLE FOR CAPITALISTS.
Stockholder—RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS, VAMPIRE.
Trust Organiser—CAPTAIN OF
BANDITS.

Wage worker-SLAVE.

A. JARROLD.

The Socialist Labor Party is Solemnly Organized.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Aug. 2, 1899. To HENRY KUHN, National Secretary S. L. P.

Greeting: After reading with great enthusiasm, and circulating among the workingmen of the island, the valued letter that you addressed to our Comrade Santiago Iglesias, all of us here, who aspire to put into practice the emancipation and well being of the workingman, burned with the desire to organize ourselves in such manner as to incorporate ourselves with the great SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY of America, of whose National Executive Committee you are the worthy National Secretary.

It is now three years since we have been constantly struggling to wean our fellow wage slaves of Puerto Rico from the bourgeois-political tendencies that had so completely captivated them, due to the errors and prejudices we had been living in. But our efforts were vain under the ultra-reactionary system of the domination that has just ended and that curtailed all the citizens rights of legitimate defence.

-Now, however, that the change of nationality furnishes us with sufficient guarantees to publicly undertake the defence of our ideals, and that a vast number of Comrades, now fully enlightened upon the political parties of the bourgeoisie, are ready to secure to themselves their economic and social well being by means of their own initiative and their own efforts, we lost no time to organize ouselves to the end that, as stated above, we may become an integral part of the grent Socialist Labor Party of the United States of

In view thereof, on the 25th day of June of this year, a large number of workingmen, called to meet in deliber-ate assembly, gathered that day in the

editorial rooms of "El Porvenir Social" (The Social Future).

Immediately after the election of the presiding officers of the assembly, the Comrade who has the honor of addressing this report to you, reported the es-sential object of the meeting, the same being grounded upon the general reform of the organization of the workingmen of the island of Puerto Rico, up lines of their complete emancipation

from the bourgeois political parties.

All the assembled Comrades being agreed to separate themselves complete ly from the political parties of capital, a detailed and careful report was then made of the letters and documents from the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, sent by you to Comrade Santiago Iglesias.

After several Comrades had explained in detail all the practical benefits to be derived through the Socialist Labor Party, and after several addresses were delivered on the class struggle that the delivered on the class struggle that the capitalist system has established in human society, and the antagonisms were pointed out which the capitalist political parties carry within themselves, and, finally, all being convinced that it is an undeniable fact that in this world there are only two classes, to wit, one the exploited, the other the exploiter, and that our emancipation from the tyrannical and oppressive yoke of the capitalist class lies only in the organization and efforts of the working to join the great Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America.

Accordingly, with the graveness and seriousness demanded by the 'mporof the step to be taken, a solemn Committee, in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the Party's constitution; and a book was forth-with opened in which the Comrades entered their names, with their own signatures, declaring their willingness to join the Socialist Labor Party.

Thereupon, the documents of our Party having been translated as well as possible a new meeting was called for the 9th day of July of this year, to report the work done by the several committees. These were found to have

After the disposal of several matters, such as voluntary contributions to es tablish the headquarters of the federa-tion of all the unions, purchase of the Secretary's and Treasurer's books, as also the furnishing of the said head-quarters, this State Committee was formally constituted, there having been or ganized three Sections in different lo-calities of this Department: one in the town of Arecibo; and one each in the villages of Rio-Piedra and Bayamon

satisfactorily fulfilled their duties.

Our State Committee, thus legally constituted, consists of the following Ramon Romero, Secretary for the Ex-

Roscario Pérez Félix, Secretary for the Inland.

the Inland.
Juan Guerra Rivera, Treasurer, together with the following members
from the several unions:
From the Carpentera': Santiago Iglesias and Juan Guerra.
From the Cigarmakera': Avelino Gomes and Pascario Péres.
From the Masona' and Bricklayera':
Victor Ozorio and José Rivera.
From the Compositors': José Ferrar
and Ramon Romero.

From the Painters': Juan Ruiz Pirez

and Martin Carrillo.

From the Blacksmiths': Felipe Rivera and Enrique Carasquillo.

From the Miscellaneous Traces:
Eduardo Conde and Norberto Quiñones. From the Sailors' and Seamen's: An-

tonio Diaz and José Bairan.
From the Stevedores': José Engar-nacion and Fidel Quiñones.

From the Cooks': Juan C. Hernals and Juan Cepeda.
From the Laundrymen's: Raimundo

Videt and Augusto Cruz.
From the Masons' Helpers': Jaime
Rivera and Manuel Ortiz.

The meeting of that day was closed with an order to have all the documents of the Party printed within the shortest time possible. This was done in reveral instances, as you will see from the enclosed sample of the membership card, as also of the circular that we have distributed throughout the whole island and the effect of which we shall

report later.
We also enclose samples of "El Fer we also enclose samples of "El For-gramme and Declaration of Principles of our Party. We cannot yet enclose the Constitution as it is still going through the press; but it will probably reach you within a few days.

On the following 30th of July, the members of our State Committee being assembled in full meeting, the Consti-tution of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America was read.

The same was listened to with great attention and pleasure.

It was then ordered that the Secretary of the Committee take note of and transmit to the National Executive Committee all that has been done, so as to follow closely the regulations of the Constitution.

the Constitution.

the Constitution.

Then the cards for the application of members were distributed after each member had signed and satisfactorily answered all the questions contained in said document, their attention being called to the fact that in order to assist at and participate actively in the mietings of the committee and of the assemblies (Sections) of the Party, the card of membership it needed.

It was then ordered that a Manifesto of the Party be published, as also the Municipal Programme for our Territory. The same were approved and copies will be sent you.

copies will be sent you.

It was ordered to hold public meetings and carry on all manner of propaganda for the Socialist Labor Party of

the United States of America.

A vote of confidence was given to the State Committee, empowering it to conduct the campaign for municipal offices that are to be filled in this municipality of San Juan.

In conclusion, we wish to say that our propaganda is very active. We hold frequent meetings, and they result in favor of our ideas. The workingmen are being rapidly converted, and they join the Socialist Labor Party in good faith

faith.

Our local organ of Puerto Rico is "Ell Porvenir Social." whose director is Comrade Santiago Iglesias.

[Here follows a detailed list of Party supplies asked for, and attached to this letter are the signed applications of over 300 members for three Sections: Arecibo, Rio-Piedra and Rayamon.]
Arecibo, Rio-Piedra and Bayamon.]
Secretary for the Exterior.
BANTIAGO IGLESIAS, Organiser.

The Slaters of Slatersville.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 19 .- A seaman out of a berth. I shipped aboard the three-master steam yacht 'Sagamore," Mr. W. Slater, owner, just then out of her builder's hands. She had cost Mr. Sister a round quarter of a million dollars.

Her crew was a full set of firemen and engineeers, ollers, etc., sailing mas-ter, navigator, two mates, boatswain, two cooks, two stewarts and seven men two cooks, two stewarts and seven men afore the mast. After stocking up at Newport, we commenced our sum-mer cruise up and down the coast. Champagne flowed in streams and the doctors were overworked trying to invent new-fangled dishes.

Mr. Slater kept a retinue of female admirers on the boat continually; feasting and carousing went on day and

All this while the mill workers were struggling along on seven or eight del-lar a week, piling up the major part of the proceeds of their labor for their profligate master to squander chasing after pleasure. Every family at the mills could have been furnished a comfortable house, with a patch of land to

I left the "Sagamore." Have after-wards been shipmate, so to speak, afterwards been shipmate, so to speak. with many monstrous exploiters of labor on their yachts, and can testify that THE PEOPLE, in describing the different species of the capitalist crew, does it with accuracy and truthfulness.

does it with accuracy and truthfillness.

That the spicely worded articles in THE PEOPLE should be deemed abusive by some correspondents is somewhat uncanny, or at least considered so by everyone that has shed his milktesth.

All honor to the bold defenders that routed the anarchists. We are a national Pärty and not the pocket edition of some European movement to he

of some European movement, to be manipulated by a clique for private gain.

(LA. 284 S. T. & L. A.) At ULERR PARK, on Sunday Afternoon and Evening August 27th, 1899.

Afternoon & Evening Pic Nic

for the lenefit of the

VICTIMIZED TROLLEY MEN,

will be held under the auspices of the

Wendell Phillips Association, R. R. Men,

Speakers DANIEL DE LEON, ARTHUR KEEP and others.

to the Park: Take and Ave. or seth surface car from the Bridge direct to the Park,

THIEF.

as paid henchmen of the capitalist par-ties. Martin Connolly, Master Workman of the Trolleymen's District Assembly, was appointed driver of the jail van as a reward for having done his best to prevent the workingmen from rebelling against the Republican party; and Gib-lin, the Treasurer of the District As-sembly during the strike, was made a carrier of mail bags for having been

THE PEOPLE. shed by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn Rational Socretary, at St Soomman St., Soom 201, How York

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

TREMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance:

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stumps are

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	18,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	88,188
In 1896 (Presidential)	86,564
In 1898	. 82,204

"A poor, ignerant creature," is a common term of repreach, as if poverty and igno rance must be inseparable. If a list could be obtained of the rich ignorant people, it would be no flattering document to stick on the door of the temple of Mammon.

SAMUEL LOVER.

Rumore reach us that the Volkszeitung Publishing Association's application to the Courts for a preliminary injunction, restraining the S. L. P. from using "THE PEOPLE" as the name of its official national organ, has been or will be granted, on the ground that the paper is the private property, of the Volkszeitung Publishing Association. The Tammany Judge thus would furnish an additional link in the evidence that Tammany is back of the Kangaroos, and that it is willing to aid them in the game of bluff,-for bluff and only bluff the whole thing is: Neither Tammany Hall nor its Kangaroos for a moment imagine that upon the trial of this matter the Party could be defeated in its rights. They do, however, evidently imagine that they can discourage or bluff the Party. Accordingly, the temporary injunction is to be granted against our using the name "The People" pending the trial of the case. But the Party will not be discouraged, nor will it be bluffed, and it will fight the case to a finish.

In the meantime if the rumors prove true, then the Party's organ may have to temporarily assume a new name. The comrades, friends and readers generally, are, accordingly, notified that in such an eventuality the paper will appear ander some other name. The distinguishing mark "Henry Kubn, Nat'l Sec'y", placed now to the right of the date, will continue there as a means of identification. But all this is merely precautionary. In all probabity THE PEOPLE will preserve the honored name that is so much prized by its foes.

THE VOICE OF WASHINGTON

SEATTLE, Wash., July 19, 1899.
At a regular meeting of the State
Committee S. L. P. of the State of Washington, it was by unanimous vote ordered, that the corresponding sec-retary write to all the sections and members at large of Washington, notizeltung" malcontents of the city, state and national functions of the Socialist

Labor Party at New York.

That we condemn the same, demand their expulsion from the Party, and warn said Sections and members at large not to endorse or recognize said usurpig malcontents; to send them no money or other assistance until other-wise officially notified, and especially not to recognize what we believe to b a bastard sheet issued by said bogus national committee, and issued under the name of our national organ.

F J DEAN

A NESTOR THAT IS NOWE.

Circuit Judge John W. Henry, said to be the Nestor of Kansas City lawyers has just rendered a boycott decision. His utterance, tho' not extraordinary remarkable for much freshness, is noteworthy, nevertheless, as being the lates utterance from the Bench on the subsect: it is moreover, noteworthy for the clearness of its language.

The case was a strike, followed by boycott by a local waiters' union against a local innkeeper. The matter came into Court; the Court decided against the men. The decision contains this pass-

"There are certain rights of American "There are certain rights of American citizens recognized by the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of every State in the Union and by every honest citizen. Among these: The right of every man to set a price upon his own labor; the right of every one to fix the price which he will pay for the labor of another, and neither has the right to compel the other to accept his terms; the right of everyone to conduct a legitimate business without interference or hindrance from others."

So far, no one can justly and fault

So far, no one can justly find fault with the statement. In fact, it is a

remarkably forcible presentation of the underlying principle of our present system of laws, to wit, the principle that labor is a bit of merchandise, in no way different from bricks, beef, potatoes, or yards of cloth. The owner of bricks, beef, potatoes and yards of cloth may set what price he will on his goods; the purchasing public has the correlative right of buying at the price set or refusing to. So with the worklugman. He owns the merchandise Labor; he has, accordingly, the right to set on it what price he will; it is his privilege;-and likewise is it the privilege of the purchasers of his stock in trade, the same as when they want to buy bricks, beef, potatoes or what not, to either buy at the price demanded or leave the goods alone.

From these premises the lawyer Nestor of Kansas City draws with flendish pleasure and relentless logic conclusions that can not be gainsaid. But he dwells upon them with a satisfaction that is hardly Nestor-like.

A Nestor is a being of many years and corresponding experience. Youth, inexperienced through lack of years, may be excused for believing that which it sees to be of all time, and, consequently, for all time. Not so with a Having reached the years of Nestor. Nestorship, he must have plenty of experience back of him, experience that tells him in notes, louder even than those in which the Party is now summoning the Kangaroos to their doom, that what he sees to-day, was not so yesterday, is not of all time, and, consequently, neither will be for all time. This important feature of Nestorship is absent from the Kansas City specimen. The satisfaction with which he expresses the belief that the present merchandise feature of Labor will last, the features that degrade and keep the working class in subjection; the satisfaction with which he looks at the "American Institutions" that are the groundwork of such a (to the idle capitalist class) beneficent state of things sounds just the reverse of Nestor-like.

But besides being the reverse of a Nestor in experience, Judge Henry of Kansas City is none in the amount of positive knowledge that, it is not too much to expect, one may look to from a

The Constitution of the United States and of all the States have other clauses besides those that tickle the capitalist cockles of Judge Henry's heart; notably there is a clause that is a wide gate for the healthy gusts of fresh air: THE AMENDMENT CLAUSE. Labor, & merchandise to-day, and bearing the full disgrace of such a condition, will be a merchandise no longer the moment that, through the Amendment Gate, the Working Class walk into the sanctum of statute-built capitalist property. From that moment the "institutions" that render Labor a merchandise will crumble, and Labor, emancipated from thrall that to-day allows the Nestors à la Judge Henry to walk over it like flies over beef on the hooks of the butcher's stalls, will hold a language that will frighten Nestorship out of its silly wits.

BUTCHERS AND ANTI-SEMITISM.

An item in a press despatch from Paris last week must have looked odd to many.

Jules Guérin, the President of the Anti-Semitic League, being besieged by the Police and Military of Paris at the League's headquarters, a big demonstration was held in its behalf in the Boulevard de Magenta and the Rue Lafayette. The press despatch gives the matter very much in detail, and somewhere throws in the astounding information:"The affair was organized by the butchers in favor of Guérin."

By the butchers? What special relation is there between the butchers' trade and Anti-Semitism? Anti-Semitism is upheld by its upholders as something supremely ethereal and spiritual; the most enthusiastic butcher will hardly claim that much for his profession; where do the two come together?

To look for the point of contact between the two on the surface of things would be going on the hunt for a mare's nest. The two DO come together, there IS a point of contact between them; there IS a spot where they do run into one. To find that, however, one must be armed with the key of Socialist science, that enables one to see below the surface of things. The vulgar bourgeois caricature of science, with the topsyturvy get-up, claps the blinkers ever the eyes; Socialism tears the blinkers of and enables one to see.

The butchers, mostly overwhelmingly so have long had a grievance against that part of Semitism that their business runs up against. Gentile, as well as Semitic physicians, recommend with greater frequency than is agreeable to the Gentile butcher, that their patients patronize the Jewish butcher shop. What through the Mosaic prescriptions and the traditions of old, that have resisted the inroads that capitalism nanally makes upon principle, the meat, sold in Jewish shops, has the reputation of being more wholesome. Keenly competing one with all, the Gentile butcher finds his Semitic competitor equipped with a power of attraction that ren the Gentile's advertisement less effect ive, and his pulling-in schemes con siderably weaker. The material interests of the Gentile butchers exhele Anti-Semitic breaths. A demonstration in

favor of the President of the Anti-Semitic League, organised by the butchers of Paris, is, accordingly a thing that, however much it will puzzle the non-Socialist, is as natural a phenomenon as ducks taking to mill-ponds.

The incident of the butchers' demonstration in favor of Mr. Guérin may be too trifling for much importance to be attached to the capacity of seeing thro' it Nevertheless the fundamental principle that enables those equipped therewith, to penetrate that trifling mystery, enables them also to penetrate mysteries of greater pith and moment. It builds up the class-conscious proletarian; it blossoms into the pride of the age that completest man-the SO-CIALIST: it is a corner stone of that grandest of organisms, big with all the glories of Civilization,-the SOCIAL-IST LABOR PARTY.

Well for Bryan! All sorts of rumors being affoat as to Bryan's views on what is the most important issue, and particularly as to whether he has fallen from grace on the 16 to 1 question, he gets himself interviewed in Omaha, and through the various trombones, clarinets and penny and other whistles of the press of the land, his sonorous voice rings out clear, as follows:

. "The trust question is a great question, but we cannot make peace with the money trust, in order to attack a tooth-pick trust."

Well for Bryan! In these days of chameleon characters, the man who stands out clear is a rare jewel. Bryan typifies the Democratic party, the Democratic party typifies the utopian element in the land, with their faces to their backs, ignorant of the present and what it means, taking the branch-results of capitalism for its root-causes. Well for Bryan that he, the type of a back number party, squarely stands for a heels-over-head policy. It were simply shourd for the type of such a party to do so sensible a thing as to perceive that a tooth-pick trust is much nearer the root than the whole money trust socalled.

This Jimenez revolution of Santo Domingo is hanging fire in a silly way. Where is the hitch? Can the capitalistic interests in the United States, at the bottom of the affair, not come to an agreement? . Is the hitch on the shares of soon-to-be-crucified Santo Domingo's coat? Or can it be that the Dominican people have too bad a reputation for submissiveness, and the American capitalists feel apprehensive on the score of the "Law and Order" that the regular flow of their dividends will require?

Oh, for light on this approaching incident of the stock-jobbers' market!

It is a scurvy trick that Municipal Justice Thomas C. Kadien has just played upon the "tax-payers" "Volkszeitung" brigade. Instead of coming to the aid of the brigade as the brigade tries to come to the aid of the Tammany Hall Democracy, this Justice gives the brigade a kick in the mouth. He decides that the war tax on beer has to be paid by the brewers and that they may not shift the burden to the shoulders of the retailer by an implied contract.

Attention is called of the comrades and friends in New York and vicinity to the picnic for the benefit of our comrades, the trolleymen, who were victimized by the recent strike. Take "West-End" cars at the New York end of the Bridge, or "86th street and 5th avenue," or "3rd avenue and Ulmer Park." For all other information see the advertisement.

The affair promises to be both pleasurable and inspiring. It will be a positive demonstration.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Pittsburg, Pa., "Retail Merchants' Review" is building upon quicksands. Arguing upon the necessity for securing legislation to "protect the interests" of the small retail groc ers, it says:

There are about six thousand retail grocers in the State. Do you realise what a power they could be in politics if closely united and working together?

The "If" in this case is of coloses | nor portions. "If" united and working to gether, certainly! But there is the rub. No class is less able to work unitedly together than just the small middle class. The upper capitalists may yet have conflicting interests, but being few, unity of action is easier; the middle class, however, with its large, tho' declining numbers, and its petty conflict ing interests can not be brought together. They can not afford to yield to one another: their margin of profit is too narrow: there is no more centrifugal force known than the middle class particularly in these days when the storm of capitalism drives the workers together and correspondingly drives the small fry apart.

The English translation of Karl Mary "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEO-PLE, is now to be had bound in an ele-gant volume of 78 pages with Margant volume of 78 pages, with h picture as frontispiece. No Sec even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply La-bor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

THE EVOLUTION

Of Taxation from Fendal to Capitalist Society.

Turgot's maxim: "Taxation is the art of plucking the goose without making her cry," was by no means a purely humorous utterance. It truly stated the modern character of taxation. There was, indeed, a time when the levying of taxes was by no means an art, although the taxpayer was already a goose. In the earlier part of the feudal period

wage labor did not exist. The domestic servants of the lord were actual slaves, while the villeins, bound to the soil, eked a living out of it subject to any service which the lord deemed fit to impose. Gradually, however, not only these services b-came less arbitrary, more fixed in kind and quantity, but a growing number of them were either absolutely commuted or made optional-ly commutable into specified sums of money. At the same time and by the action of these changes, the villein class was steadily differentiating into two sub-classes more and more distinct: one beginning to own, ever so precariously, the tools of production: the other owning nothing but its labor power. The latter got "wages" in money or in kind which were in fact a portion of its product; while the latter got the re-maining portion (the surplus value) as profits," less the rent and taxes exacted by the lord. Of course, insomuch as the employer was also, in those days, a worker, he got in that double capacity the full product of his own labor, less a proportionate share of rent and taxes. In other words, he got that portion of his product which he would otherwise have had to pay to a wage worker, plus that remainder, or surplus value, which he would anyhow have appropriated to himself, subject to the exactions of his

Manifestly, then, both the rent and the taxes came out of the "surplus val-ne" and not out of the "wages." They ue" and not out of the "wages." The affected the condition of the employe as such, and not the condition of the worker, as such.

It is evident, also, that the value of labor power for a given period of great-er or less duration, was fundamentally determined by the standard of require-ments of the wage workers in that peri-od, not only regardless of rent, taxes and other seignorial exactions, but even regardless of the prices of necessaries For a long time these workers received but little money; they were, as a rule, fed by their masters, and most of them, in the city as well as in the country slept under their masters' roof. long as nothing occurred of such spread economic importance as to bring sensible modification of their standard of requirements, their fare r mained substantially the same, whether In other terms, wages, expressed in necessaries, remained the same; ex-pressed in money, they followed prices.

But incidentally, at rare intervals, events took place that brought about a modification of the standard of requirements; for the "labor market" was already then, as it is now—though less fitfully then than now—subject to vari ations, consequent upon any marked change that might occur in the ratio between the supply of labor and the de-mand for it. For instance, after the great plague of 1349, that swept off a large portion of the population of Eng-land, labor became "extremely dear." But all attempts to reduce it—first by royal proclamation, and at last by the famous "Statute of Laborers," which provided fines, imprisonment and corwhich noral chastisements for its enforcement -proved abortive. Again, the growth of the industrial arts, by drawing labor from agriculture to the cities, caused a rise in the value of labo despite all further attempts of Parliament to keep down, not only wages, but the standard of living by regulating the diet and apparel of laborers, servants,

Coincidently with this improvement in the condition of the laboring class the "burden of taxation" increased steadily. The monarchial power having everywhere risen above the feudal structure could no longer depend upon the revenues of the royal domain for the means of meeting its enlarged and con-stantly enlarging expenditure. As the agricultural tenantry had to support the lords, and as every demand of the king upon the lords was ant to be follo by some attempt of the latter to Shift the burden upon their tenants, thereby creating widespread discontent, the chief source of royal income was ob-viously to be found in the growing wealth of cities.

The diversity of this wealth, of its forms, uses, origin and destination, permitted also of a far greater variety of taxing devices than the raw produce of the land. Its value could by no means be so well ascertained, and some of it could readily escape detection. No small part of it depended for its continued iuction upon the skill, knowledge and secrets of individuals, who could not be bound to the soil and must not not be bound to the soil and must not be frightened away. The process of taxation, which in the purely agricul-tural period consisted in the mere brutal act of directly taking the goose and plucking her openly, now became, as Turgot termed it, an "art" full of re-finement and requiring proper consid-eration for the feelings of the goose.

Aye, it became a wonderful art. such extent wonderful that in course of time it made the goose cry for more plucking of the right sort; the for more plucking of the right sort; the plucking, namely, of her sister goose. This seemed to make her fat at the expense of that sister. By taxation, with proper discrimination, each trade was protected from the other trades, each nation from the other nations, and in every case the stronger mercantile adventurer from the weaker.

There were imposts, duties and pro-hibitiens of all kinds, according to every possible mode of taxation, except the so-called "equal" one, invented later by Adam Smith and found impracticable. That the taxes fell somewhere, no one doubted; but upon whom many of them fell was a matter of dispute. The same tax, in fact, according to circumstances, seemed to fall now upon one, then upon another.

For these and many kindred reasons there was a feeling at times that things might be better than they were; that the juxuary of king, ever so profitable to a few tradesmen, was not a boon to the

others, who were "the many"; that the discrimination, so necessary in taxa-tion matters, was not what it should be; that the lords and the high clergy, who owned the land and lived sumptuously upon "rent" (exacted for the use of the God-given sources of existence and wealth), contributed but little, if anything, to the support of government; and that what in reason ought to be free from all burdens and impediments was "Labor." Not, of course, the labor of the laborers, who were mere beaats of burden and got their accustomed provender under all circumstances, but labor of their employers, who by means of industry, thrift and enterprise carried the whole social structure.

To one king at least these remon strances were not unpleasant. He was the king of France, Louis XV., hard pressed for money. Between one de-bauch and another he listened complacently to his physician, Dr. Quesnay the original prophet of the single tax ("l'Impôt Unique"). So did in our days the trolley king, Tom Johnson, between two franchise grabs, listen to Henry George, the revivalist of Quesnay with a few humbugological improvements. But the lords were too strong for such a weak king as Louis-the-beloved, and it required a mighty revolution to tax them, for this would have been a mere fiscal bourgeois reform—but to dispossess them entirely. And when at last the lords were dispossessed, when at last their landed possessions were stepped into by the middle class, this fully emancipated class, now its own king also, knew enough to forget Quesnay and his single tax. Not until the present day, not until the American plutocracy had emerged from the conflict of middle class interests, could a country be seen gradually advancing towards this ideal capitalistic tax, irresistibly, spontaneously as it were, by the mere action of its economic forces and in utter disregard of its fiscal legisla-It is but little over a century since the

true capitalistic era began with the inroduction of steam-moved machinery. But all the countries did not enter it at the same time. England inaugurated it; the United States followed closely; then France; then, fifty years ago, Germany. Such countries as Austria, Italy and Russia have still more lately entered it. In each of the old nations the node of taxation had grown in accordance with its economic conditions. they crossed the line between the previous industrial system and the new, they had to adapt their respective fiscal arrangements to the double action of internal and external developments. This was a slow and difficult task. Traditions, modes and standards of living, ences, etc., stood in the way of "reform at every step. England herself did not find it easy to overcome the opposition of the very men who were to be most benefited by a change of fiscal policy. Owing chiefly to the imbecility of her own capitalists-for the capitalists, as a class, necessarily imbued with that spirit of selfishness that must guide them in all their business operations. are everywhere short-sighted, narrow minded and conservative, all popular minded and conservative, all popular notions to the contrary notwithstanding—it was not until nearly the middle of this century that Great Britain repealed her-"corn laws" and initiated "free trade," which she had then to carry on alone, whereas she could have ed it upon the Continental nations at the end of the Napoleonic wars this day Europe retains, for national and municipal revenue purposes, some of the most obnoxious taxes imposed in the Middle Ages .- Lucien Saniel in "Socialist Almanac," Supplement No. 3.

Fair was the Day.

(To my friend and comrade, Martha Moore Avery, the following verses, delivered at South Farmingham, Mass., July 39, '99, are most respectfully inscribed, for the anniversary reof the Karl Marx classes of Boston and vicinity, 1899, by Byron Efford, Revere, Mass.)

O fair was the day, and still fairer the hour, When a mother of Treves gave a son not in Who beholding proud England consume labor power.
Marx opened in science the map of her reign;
tot the tricks of bold Europe alone did he

But marked it the classic spot in the world's O, then as we triumph, remember his merit, And honor the classes that meet in his nam

The heart of the system in darkness lay hidden Till his magical brain poured forth the white From France and from Belgium, the world saw him driven.

For espousing the cause of the workers' great
fight:
And the brave "Manifesto," now shining in

Served as basis of high international claim; , then in the splendur of on-coming victory, Let us honor the classes that meet in his name.

Though anxious and tireless his life was ex-In work for the workers, to study with care, Though he died ere our Party in Boston ascended
To light, the flerce struggle of doubt and
despair;
The storms he endured in his great life's December. The knowledge his science foresaw and o'er-

In our Party's rich harvest shall comrades remember And honor the classes that meet in his name.

Nor forget his companion, who, in tender affection,
By the side of her dead whom lowe could not
save.
With no castet, no mency in death's dark ect sgainst want or the mold of the

To protect against want or the move to any grave.
Though thy name does not mingle with saints or with angels.
The reign of thy virtue, sweet Jenny, we claim.
And with tribute to Marx join the friendship of Engels,
Though a tear dims the eye as we murmur thy name.

Yet lade, give a cheer, and change the sad measure,
The rites of our grief and our sorrow to stay;
To our Party and comrades, devote now the
leisure,

The wisdom to plan, and the seal to obey: Then up with the banner, and sing its grea Forget not brave Sections who fan the bright name, A hundred years' hence, men shall feed on the atory, And honor the classes that meet to our name.

fourth 5,000 edition of the painnow out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for.

A second 5,000 edition of the pam-phlet "Reform or Revolution" has also recently left the press.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jeneses

BROTHER JONATHAN (with ing eyes).—Did you see that Outling meeting of the striking compositors?

UNCLE SAM .- Yes, I was there B. J.-Wasn't it grand?

U. S .- In what way? The size of the meeting?

B. J.-No: not that: but the ficent example of unity of action!
you notice the men on the platfor U. S.-I did.

B. J.-Wasn't it beautiful? We it inspiring to see so many men of ferent views, different political court tions all united to boycott that talist paper, and punch that cap

U. S.-Can't say I agree with Can't say the sight was inspiring Can't say the sight was inspiring Can't say that "so many men of dines political views" did present "the university of the say that the say the say that the say the say that the say the say that the say the say that the say the sa front" that could really punch that italist paper. So you see I can't thuse!

(disgusted)—Is there any that WILL enthuse you Socialists?
U. S.—Yes, indeed, I'll tell you wi

would enthuse us. A gathering of a who HAVE cohesive power. gathering on that platform was such; and only gatherings that do cohesive power are able to de punching. That gathering was STRONG though it may have LARGE, no stronger than a mount

B. J.-So you would like to have erybody think just like you?

U. S.—Not unless people, gathered a tant matters can they develop unity action and the force necessary PUNCH. As it was, you had Regal licans and Democrats, Free Silvers and Gold Standardites, Socialists as Single Taxers, New Trade Unionista Labor Fakirs—all were there. Now, only spot where a capitalist concern punchable is its political side; accordingly, only to the end of giving a pr tical punch is unity of purpose possil And how on earth do you expect s unity of purpose from such a heter ous crowd as that?

B. J.-W-w-e-1-1-

U. S.—Simply impossible. As the capitalist concern in question manufactured that, and feels correspondingly and from that only weak side, now many you imagine it cares how many pergathered on that platform? IT eyes. IT saw there a large crowd we have to do it has from that only weak side, how much no more cohesive power to do it have than a sand hill, and it felt safe happy. See?

B. J.-W-w-e-1-1-

U. S.—There is no WELL about B. There is much, however, that WRONG. It is fit to make one barst blood vessel to see these pure and simple tactics persisted in, and thus have the capitalist's hands played into. He there been on that platform one-hal the people who were there, but classonsciously united, then there would have been something to another a personal transfer. have been something to enthuse ove Then would the "Sun" have felt th blow—and, Jonathan, the day Will, come when that will be so. Pure an simple warfare may be beautiful, but is not war, and nothing but WAR. effective. Drop your illusions.

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The receipt of a sample copy of PEOPLE is an invitation to sub-

E TOWRING TIDAL WAVE.

The Masters-the rank and —ars being heard; and in mistakable notes, too; and through the regular che

Wednesday, the 23d instant, at mr of noon, the barometer of the Wave registered 23 additional Wave registered 23 additional versulgations, in existence on last 12, when the corrupt and imbecile iron of Labor Fakirs generally sell traders tried to extinguish such of the S. L. P. in America. Now makes a grand total of 123 organizations arrayed under the Colors:

STATE COMMITTEES. California. Colorado. Indiana. Kansas Maryland (State Convention.) assachusetts. Minnesots. Missouri. New Jersey. New York. Ohlo. Pennsylvania. Rhode Island.

Texas.

Washington.

ALABAMA, Section Birmingham. ARIZONA, Section Phoenix. CALIFORNIA, Section Los Angeles. tion Santa Clara County. COLORADO.

Section Denver tion Grand Junction Section Leadville. Section Olathe. Section Pueblo. Section Williamsburg. CONNECTICUT.

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Section Rockville (American).
Section Rockville (German).
Section South Norwalk.
Section Stamford.

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Section Jacksonville.
Section Peorla. INDIANA. Section Indianapolis.

Section Richmond. KANSAS. Section Pittsburg. KENTUCKY, Section Louisville.

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Section Hudson County.
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Section College Point.
Section Gleversville.
ction Greater New York.
Section Mt. Kiske.
Section Newburg.
Section Peekskill.

Section Pleasantville. Section Poughkeepsie. Richmond Boreugh (located in Greater New York). Section Schenectady. Section Sing Sing. Onandaga County (Syracuse). Section Tarrytown.

Section Troy. Woodhaven (located in the City of Greater New York). Bection Yonkers. OHIO,

Section Butler. Section Canton.
Section Cincinnati.
Section Lima. PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA,
Section Allentown,
tion Braddock (German),
section Buena Vista.
Section Dubois.
ection Brie (German).
Section Grove City.
Section Homestead.
Section Houtsdale.
Section Houtsdale.
Section Fitzburg.
Section Roscoe.
Section Stoneboro.
Section We Keeport. ection Stoneboro. REODE ISLAND, Section Burrilville. ection Central Falls section Cumberland. Section Pawtucket. Section Providence. Section Waganocket.

TEXAS, Section Austin.
Section El Paso.
Section Ban Antonio.

VERMONT. Section Barre (American). Section Barre (Italian).

VIRGINIA, Section Richmond. Section Roanoke. WASHINGTON, WISCONSIN, Section Milwaukee

THE UNDOING OF THE ADULLA-MITES.

Here beginneth the story of one Geneil Elasticum, who witnessed many strange and wonderful things, chief among them being the wonderful and fearful undoing of the Abdullamites.

Now it happend that in the country of Hannicus, nigh unto the satrapy of Xilay there care the time warm men

Xlias, there came one time many men of a weird and wonderful exterior, and lo! when they did come unto the land of Hannicus they did cry aloud with a strong voice, "Woe is upon ye, oh peo-ple of Hannicus!"

le of Hannicus!"
But there being no woe in sight, and But there being no woe in sight, and the language of those who cried being not the language of the Hannicusians, the younger people of that race did cry out "Go to! Thou art nutty!" and did despitefully use those who came from afar; whereat the prophets of disaster did withdraw unto themselves into a cave and did let their whiskers grow even as did the prophets of old. Yet also did they emulate further the prophets of the past by growing a healthy crop of whiskers, even on the inside of their faces, yea, even on their cerebrum and cerebellum, and did say unuto themselves "In this land, which we would save, there is not one who we would save, there is not one who listens—yea, there is not one capable of understanding; they are all lost. We

listens—yea, there is not one capable of understanding; they are all lost. We and we alone know it all."

Therefore did they set themselves down with their games and did bury their dead, saying oft "Woe is upon this people who are fools complete," and did in time forget to-day and lived even in the past, living in their cave and only seeeking to look out when the vintage of the hop did give out.

But the years came and went and, lo! the people of the land of Hannicus could see for themselves that the woe fore-told was upon them, and some of them did remember the cry of those who called; yea, did they learn the language of those who lived in the cave, and knew better than ever the men of won-derful exterior what the cry meant. Therefore did they seek the public places and warn the people, but the men of the cave were wroth thereat, and did say: "Now the fools steal our thunder and will soon remove the cause of the woe; then will we have no chance to cry our "Wee is upon yet." Even row. of the woe; then will we have no chance to cry out 'Woe is upon ye!' Even now do the 'youngers' steal our cry, which, lo! we have a vested right in. Let us sally out and 'do' them; yea, let us wipe up several kinds of dirt with them. We are the only ones; the rest are fools and are the only ones; the rest are fools and frauds. Yea, also are the rest disturb-ing us by breaking in upon our meditations. Come, let us go forth to the slaughter!"

So they did sally forth, and meeting with the chiefs of those who were teach-ing the people, did attempt to crush them after this fast on:



urged on by the enemies of the people. But lo and behold! as they did plant their foot on that which appeared as soft and yielding did they strike upon the solid mass of those who sustained and supported those who led, and did meet with this:



When the cave men had recovere When the cave men had recovered from their wounds, so that again they appeared to live, then did they his themselves to their cave again, and commingling with their fellows did tell of what had happened. Whereat, one by one did they go up even to the the mouth of the cave and stand there for the space of a week sticking out their tongues and yelling "Go to! Thou art lost and damned; yes, even by us, the cave men!"

This continued for the space of six

(Continued on Page 4.)

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other

One of the Reasons Why J. Mahlon Barnes Became a Kangaroo.

Barnes Became a Kangaroo.

To THE PEDPLE.—Several comrades in different places have asked the question. "Why did Barnes go with the "Volkszeitung?"

The comrades above referred to evidently believed Barnes to be a man above reproach; and while they believed him wrong in his attitude at this juncture, think it only foolishness on his part.

In Eugland, a man who did infinite harm to the movement, and who eventually caused the

Is England, a man who did infinite harm to
the movement, and who eventually caused the
death of Eleanor Marx, was Dr. Aveling, the
libertine and debauchee. The comrades of
England knew of his beastiality but thought
it best to hide it and let Aveling go, with the
result that irreparable harm was done.

In this country we know that a man's character must be good if he is to be of value to
the movement.

The flop, or supposed flop, of J. Mahlon
Barnes to the "Volkszeltung" crew is inexplicable to a good many; it is not to the undersigned.

dersigned.

In April, 1839, the undersigned, for the first time, was put in possession of the following facts: facts:

In 1897, Barnes was invited to speak for a Section in a certain city. On arrival he was given the freedom of the Organizer's house, was an honored guest.

The sister of the Organizer was made accurated with laves.

given the freedom of the Organizer's house, was an honored guest. The sister of the Organizer was made acquainted with larnes.

After his return to Philadelphia, he, a married man with a child, corresponded with the young woman and began telling her how he did not love his own wife, but loved her. By the use of such communications he prevailed upon the girl to come to Philadelphia where his criminal purpose was accomplished.

Then, when matters became urgent, he turned the girl sdrift to starve, for all of him. Finding out that exposure did not follow, Barnes began a second eiger upon the young woman, who, in 1898, married an other of the wished to be left alone, but he would not desist in his attempt to again get her within his control, for his beastly purposes. He was continually writing to her and worrying her. Of a sudden the young woman disappeared. I was appealed to to hunt her up; no trace could be found of her. It was thought she had committed suicide. In my search I became aware of Barnes' actions and pursued an investigation, getting proofs, etc., of the statements herein made.

About six weeks aro Bernes became aware of what was being done and that his day of reckoning was at hand; up to then he had supported the Party, but, knowing that I and some other members of the Party were after him, to save himself and force us into the position of saying thines to "save ourselves," he jumped to the "Volkszelung," and since that time has been talking about the IN-FAMIES of the members of the N. E. C.

The young woman has been found and it was only because of Barnes' morrorunities and because of her fear of him that she left her friends, husband and home and became a homeless warderer, having left the United States to escape Earnes and his machinations.

At the very time that this Earnes was and in talking about "INFAMY," he sent a letter dated Aug. 5. 7 P. M. New York, 1899, to the young woman aforesald, knowing she was married, and Darnes can make but one antoffice, and Barnes can make but one antoffice.

That letter.

The writer.

The above is a plain unvarnished statement of fact, and Barnes can make but one answer, the arrest for criminal libel of ARTHUR KEEP, 234 3rd Ave., New York City.

As the Thing is Striking Honest and Intelligent Germans.

TO THE PEOPLE.—At a general meeting of Branch 116 of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, held July 29, it was decided to send the following resolutions to THE PEOPLE and "Vorwearts" for publication: PEOPLE and "Vorwearts for publication: WHEREAS, The National Executive of the Work net;'s Sick and Death Beneat Fund adopted at its last session a resolution, in which the dissensions now existing in the Socialist Labor Party are sought to be carried into the Workmen's Sick and Death Beneat Fund.

Fund;

WHEREAS, The said dissensions in the Socialist Labor Party were conjured up only by the despicable and dirty conduct of the "New York Volkzeltung". Publishing Association, and of a certain H. Stahl, who figured as the lackey of the corrupt New York clique, for the purpose of destroying the Socialist Labor Party; and

cialist Labor Parly; and
WHEREAS, The National Executive of the
said Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association denounce all the members of our
said organization, who do not approve of the
dirty conduct of the "New York Volkszeitung"
Publishing Association and of a certain H.
Stahl, as a "gaing" a "horde" of dishonra
ble, immoral and despicable people; therefore
be it

RESOLYED. That we severely condemn the unworthy and indecent conduct of the said N. E. of the Workmen's Sick and Death Bene-fit Fund; and

RESOLVED. That we pronounce the said N. E., owing to its vile conduct, to be __aft and unconscientious; and

RESOLVED. That these resolutions be published in the organs of the said W. S. D. B. F. H. BACKOYEN.
Rockville, Conn., July 31. Fin. Secy.

There Goes "Organizer" Gerher.

To THE PEOPLE published some starting figures purporting to be a statement of the standing of Section Greater New York. When those, who know about things read it, they laughed; it was clear that the bogus Organizer Gerber had gotten up the figures himself without regard to facts, and so as to suit his billiousness. I now wish, by quoting the report of the Kangroo Zist A. D. of this city, published in the "Volkszeitung" of the 6th inst., to nail fast the said Gerber figures.

now wish, by quoting the report of the Kangaroo 21st A. D. of this city, published in the "Volkszeitung" of the 6th inst., to nail fast the said Gerber figures.

The said report was as follows: "A debate sprang up on the "statement" published by Organizer Gerber in the PEOPLE, seeing that the statement consists of wholly arbitrary figures; this is especially so with regard to the fist A. D. All the speakers expressed their indignation at such manipulations, and a motion was unanimously adopted that the delegates to the General Committee bring the matter up."

Thus we see, in the first place, the swindling nature of "Organizer" Gerber gotting him into trouble at the very start of his career. In the second place, we see some dawning of the sense of self-respect and fairness breaking in the camp of the Kangaros, who denounce the Gerber swindle. May that sense of self-respect and fairness spread; if it does only the ring-leaders will remain.

New York, Aug. 11.

J. S.

"Straight" Tactics and Their Short-Lived Victory in Springfield, Mass.

"straight" Tactics and Their Short-Lived Victory in Springfield, Mass.

To THE PEOPLE.—Last Saturday evening we reorganized section Springfield, and have filed our application for membership with Comrade Usher, secretary of our State Central Committee. At the same time we found out how the indorsers of the new board, so-called, gained their "victory." Here are the facts: At a previous meeting the Section voted to invite all members by postal card to a special meeting, to take place Tuesday, the likt inst., to decide by vote which Executive Board Springfield Section should recognize. Only 25 members attended the meeting and voted 1-8 in favor of the new board, one member not voting. We can now account for the small attendance—the members had not been invited by postal rard nor all of them in any other way. But those in favor of the "Volksselting" board had been "seen." It seems now, as we had expected, that the majority will be on our side, some of those not present at the meeting on the 15th having aiready joined the new section and more will follow. I shall some bable to give you figures. It certainly does look as if the supporters of the new board were bed in favor of straightforward tactics.

FREDERICK A. NAGLER.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 20.

Kanguree Feigenbaum, His | "An-

To THE PEOPLE.—The following letter was received by me from "Genoses" Feigenbung, of New York: BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 11, 78, Mauritz Ruther, Enq.

Q. Holyoke, Mass.

Holyoke, Mass.

Dear Comrade:

On my hour, in behalf of the Nat. Exec.

Com. pro ism, through the State of Mass., I will ti-morrow, Saturday, II inst., reach Holyoka. Knowing 114 as 2 friend, trut and of

hearing the other slile, I hope and trust that you will distinguish yourself favorably from those deplorable fanatics, that who like religious believers, carefully close their cars to all arguments against their belief. I therefore beg you, in the name of truth, to please call as many comrades together (for to-morrow night) as possible, where I will present to them the arguments and documentary proofs of the side of the new N. E. C., pro tem.

Yours in the cause.

Yours in the cause.

B. PEIGENBAUM.

On Saturday the "Genose" paid me a visit, and tried to entertain me with a wonderful flow of language for nearly two hours.

He tried to show me how the "Volkszeltung" party in the goodness of their hearts want to protect us against the tyranny of the "Bosses." party in the goodness of their hears want to protect us against the tyranny of the "Bosses." He stated that the "Volkszeitung" party had to act quickly, because if they had waited an other 24 hours, section N. Y. would have been suspended by the terrible tyrants who sus-pend anybody as soon as they surmise that they become lukewarm in their loyalty to the "Popes."

"Popes."
In the same breith "Gennosse" Felgenbaum assured me that the "Bouses" were not bad fellows at all, they only want to hold themselves in power and allow no one to have a contrary opinion to their own.

I assured "Genosse" Felgenbaum that all his eloquence had not softened my brains and no doubt he went away in disgust.

Holyoke, Mass., Aug. 16. M. RUTHER.

Bave Us! We Don't Knew, Who Does?

To THE PEOPLE.—Will you be kind enough
and inform me who is Winchewas? Some people, I heard, call him "Mr. Benedict," others
call him "Rachimovits" or something like that.
Where does he come from? Is it so that he
was an editor of a German paper in Berlin'
Was he an anarchist in London?
I hope to find an answer in THE PEOPLE'S
letter box. Yours,
New York, Aug. 17.

The Progressive Tailors' Union.

The Progressive Tailors' Union.

To THE PEOPLE.—Being that many comprades asked me as secretary of the Tailors' Progressive Union how it is that the T. P. U. "withdrew" in disgust from the S. T. & L. A., and yet THE PEOPLE of Aug. 18th contained a resolution in which the T. P. U. condemns the "Volkszeitung," they don't know how the T. P. U. stands; as I believe a greaf many of our comrades are pussied by this, I think the following information will not be amiss.

On July Hat the T. P. U. at a special meeting decided to withdraw from the S. T. & L. A. simply as a temporary measure to further its material interests, but knowing that our withdrawal happens just in a time when there is a fight going on in this city against the alliance, and knowing that the element which is against the alliance is led by the "New York Volkszeitung," which is or rather was at the time the official organ of the T. P. U., and also knowing that these people and the "Volkszeitung," will try to use our action against the alliance, notwithstanding that the T. P. U. is perfectly in accord with the principles and tactics of the alliance—in order to make this impossible the T. P. U. elected a committee to cumphasize the fact that the T. P. U. did not withdraw from the alliance because it is against the alliance, but that it is fully in accord with the principles and tactics of the S. T. & L. A., as well as with those of the S. T. & L. A., as well as with those of the S. L. P., and that we will support both bodies morally and financially, as we have hithered then a many and the principles and terties of the illance was merely a business matter. After this was decided the reporter of the "Volkszeitung" asked me for the report and I told; nevertheless the next morning, (Aug. 1st) the "Volkszeitung" asked me for the report and I told; nevertheless the next morning, (Aug. 1st) the "Volkszeitung" had on its first page the following lying article:

"FROM THE WRECKED SHIP—SENSIBLE WORKINGMEN LEAVE DE LEON, S. T. & L. A.—DUPED LONG ENOUGH.

WORKINGMEN LEAVE DE LEON'S, S. T. & L. A.-DUPED LONG ENOUGH.

The union wreekers, De Leon, Vogt & Co., sit now with their own ship with which they intended to wreek other unions on a ledge of rocks and the waves of the Progressive Labor movement begin to annihilate the wreck. No wonder that those who through false promises were lured in by them now leave the wreck in order to reach the safe harbor of the natural evolution of the Labor movement.

"The Tallors Progressive Union No. 11, which has a membership of over 1,200, decided to withdraw from De Leon's Alliance and has elected a committee to publish the reasons for its action."

Imagine such faisification from an editor who hays he could not publish matters favorable to the party from THE PEOPLE because he could not to their being true. Well, after having read this lying production of the "Volkszedtung." In mediately wrote a correction to the "Volkszedtung." In which I pointed out the faiseness of that article, and stated he facts as they were asking them to publish this correction as it is of great importance to the organization not to be misunderstood. But the "Volkszedtung" refused to publish the correction, answering me in a letter box notice that they had a ly published what I said to the reporter, and on the first page of the same issue abusing the active members of the T. P. U.

issue abusing the active members of the T. P. U.

At the next meeting all this was reported and the T. P. U. adopted the following resolution which was published two weeks ago in THE PEOPLE, and then in the "Buffaloer Arbeiterseiturg," and also in the Jewish "Abend Blatt" of this city:

Whereas, the "New York Volkszeitung" has wilfully falsified the report of the meeting of the Tailors Progressive Union of July 1st as regard its withdrawal of the S. T. & L. A. so as to make it useful for its private schemes and against the S. T. & L. A., and

Whereas, it has retused to publish an official correction which was sent to it by the secretary of the T. P. U. condemns the New Yorker "Volkszeitung" and orders its secretary to withdraw the standing advertisement of the T. P. U. from the Gewerkskalender of the Volkszeitung.

MORRIS WIESENBERG,

Sec'y of T. P. U. No. 11.

To THE PEOPLE.—Clear cut tactics tell the tale; by keeping in line with same section Duito its forging to the front. We are holding three and four out-door meetings each week. The large and eager crowds which attend our meetings show that revolutionary Socialism is beginning to penetrate the sculls of the working people. As we give them straight goods without any sugar there is not much danger of reaction. Having full confidence in our executive officers, as well as confidence in the future greatness of our party, we are marching forward like a body inspired by such confidence. The labor fakirs here are pretty well billed now, we have driven, them into their holes; we may now with perfect ease turn our attention to the rank and file of the profetarian army. That our aggressive posture is making headway there can be no doubt. The result of our work with yet another summer of out-door work before next Presidential election will manifest itself by an enormous increase in the vote in the district of section Duluth. To help along Section Superior, our section has sent several speakers over to Superior to speak at their open air meetings; moaster crowds attended all three which we have held in Superior so far; good attentions is paid throughout, and pamphlets go like hot cakes. The working class is ripe for revolutionary teachings; if we comrades throughout the country but do our duty the votes of the S. L. P. will strike the capitallat class a harder blow than the tidal wave of the party at large has struck the Slobeli committee of New York city. Section Duluth is in for fight and the whole membership is a unif ou principles and tactics. No retormers and sugar-coasted Sectalists, here consequently no internal blekering, but the whole power of our membership is turned on the enemy, no matter whether found outside of the party or inside elsewhers. Stamp the life out of them, comrades on ground. The time for herephys is past; new is the time for humans of the party or inside elsewhers. Stamp the life out of them, comra To THE PEOPLE.—Clear cut tactics tell the tale; by keeping in line with same section Duluth is forging to the front. We are holding three and four out-door meetings each week.

century Socialists, and let those who are living to-day fight this out with "Brother" capitalist. Let the tired socialists step to the rear and no longer stand in our way. And let those whose motto is "workingmen of all countries unite," do their duty and unless I read the signs of the times wrong 1900 will be a year for great rejoicing in the camp of the S. L. P. Keep your eyes on Duluth, Superior and Two Harbors where there are no bables in our Two Harbors where there are no bables in our movement. And if in 1900 we do not cast a vote that will send a chill down the spinal column of our capitalist then I'm no judge of such matters.

of our capitalist then I'm no judge of such matters.

The Great (?) Debs was here and we turned out in force to bump his head if he got off the track; suppose he got his information through the labor fakirs that Duluth had a strong section of the S. L. P., so he did not have the courage to even mention his dirty gang of Armory Building Labor Fakirs. Nor did he dare to open the meeting for discussion. Cause: too many red buttons in the crowd. It's strange how all fakes steer clear of the red button brigade. All kind of fake movements come and go, but the S. L. P. has planted its banner of international selidarity of labor here to stay until the final round-up. So let all be up and doing and hasten the day of our deliverence from bondage.

ED. KRIZ,

Org. Secretary, Duluth, West Duluth, Aug. 14.

Items From Connecticut.

This State stands firm for the old Executive, and the firm uncompromising revolutionary tactics and the S. T. & L. A.

After the abortive attempt in New York to switch the Party line into a quagmire of "sympathy" and "broadness" by a brutaily and viciously planned attempt to oust the tried and trusted Party officers; the reactionary element in New Haven planned to seize the State Committee.

in New Haven planned to selle the State Committee.

They did not use force, simply because that was not necessary; they had the "ajority of the German element on their sic. So when the time for electing the State Committee arrived, they having drummed up all tired out way-back members, bumbugged and hood-winked the Flemias branch and proceeded to throw out all the old tried and trusted officers.

rived, they having drummed up all tired out way-back members, bumbugged and hood-winked the Flemish bracch and proceeded to throw out all the old tried and trusted of ficers.

Seeing that this reactionary body was at war with the rest of the party throughout the State. Comrade Serrer, the State Secretary, issued a call nominating Bridgeport as the seat of the State Committee and asking for a referandum vote of the sections.

In response to this call the following have set are sent in a unanimous vote: Stamford, South Norwalk, Bridgeport, New Haven (Am.) New London, New Britian, Milford, Hartford, Danbury and Waterbury are yet to be heard from Meriden is in the hands of the Singing Society and has been for some years, so Lord have mercy on its soul!

I believe you know of a man (?) by the name of Felgeabaum in New York? Well, he came on a "special mission," and privately, to tell us some things they "dare not print, and yet show us some documents they "dare not show in New York?" But we winked the other eye—especially in Bouth Norwalk.

A Debay Jew told him quietly "De vos all schermans in South Norwalk." So Felgy smole a smile and packed his documents and came. For three long hours he talked and he talked and in the German comrades noded and amiled and noded, and poor Felgy tried harder and harder to talk, thinking he was making an impression. Then, as his fellow-comrade—the Debys—had gone he started to follow. What was his surprise to be told that he must sit down and listen to them. Then for three more hours poor Felgy was compelled to swallow the lies he had just tried to push down our German comrades thotal. It was a bitter dose.

I never knew Felgenhaum before, but his actions alone in this State are those of a dishonest, tricky and unscrupulous man. To my face he was polite as a serpent in action, and tricky in speech behind my back, misrepresenting my assertione, faisitying my statements. Here he came secretly to spread his poisoned lies; in New Britism he tries by subterfuge to organize a meeting as pub

Kangaroo I. I, l. Morgan Leaps Again and Fails Again.

Rangaroe I. I. 1. Morgan Leaps Again and Fails Again.

To THE PEOPLE.—The Kangaroes bounded into Greenville last Monday night to organise a branch of the "Volkareitung" party. The meeting was held at Glebel's Hall, Danforth avenue. One-half of the audience was composed of singing society "Boolalists." Death Benefit men and the like. The other half of the audience was made up of those who came to "organise Greenville" it looked as though they feared no one would turn out to hear them so brought their audience with them. A faw of the loyal party m fibers were present to see the full, among them Comrades Oakes and Morhart, pitoneers of the S. L. P-in this locality.

They challenged the statements of "I. I. I. Morgan," of Chicago, the chief speaker, refuted his "arguments," proved him a liar, showed up the true inwardness of the whole affair, but the only effect upon the "slobs" was lamentation and ejaculation: "Ach mein Gott, the poor Volkazeitung," they will kill it!" After a vigorous beating of the race tomtom, and an appeal to religious projudice by the Kangaroos, the meing adjourned to perform the work of "organising."

As a result of their effort they got three names of men who are in arrears to the requiser organization. The singing society men and the Death Benefiters went away wondering what it was all about, and the Kangaroos bounced home again.

We hope that they will soon make another jumping perambulation in this direction—a little fun now and then relieves the monotony of existence.

Greenvillo, N. J., Aug. 17.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon-

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry
a hone fide signature and address.)

J.O., NEW YORK—Give us a truce with your suggestions of "harmony." There is nothing to "harmonis" with,—no more than there is between health with the foul matter that, during sickness, the body gots rid of. Look over the whole gamut of active Kangaroos; what do you find? Every day almost brings to light greater foulness in that camp.

W. E. C., SOMERVILLE, MASS,—As the su-ther of the couple of pieces of poetry, recently contributed by rou in these columns, W. H. H. Williams, of its Church street, Somerville, Mass., asks for your address. You might com-municate with him.

THOS. WELLBERG, SOMERVILLE, MASS.—W. H. H. Williams, of 16a Church street.

-W. H. H. Williams, of 16a Church street, your town, wishes your address.

"COLLECTOR PERIPATETICUS," BOSTON, MASS.—Your collection of the class of persons who raise shjection to the "abusive" language of THE PEOPLE, the passages and words they consider abusive, and the sort of language they themselves use, is thinkfully accepted. Keep it up. Buch a list could be made the subject of a highly favored and instructive speech. Let us suggest to you one more item, the latest that has come in. Try and get a copy of a presumetissment that the members of the State Committee of Illineis have just talminated against the Party. You will there find that THE PEOPLE in denounced for its "billingagate," and if you ran your eyes down to the bottom you will find. "B. Berlyn" as one of the signers. New, the N. E. C. has a letter from this identical E. Berlyn, written immediately after the publication in THE PEOPLE of the New Badford speech, "What Means This Striker Referring to R. B. Berlyn says: "What does De Leon mean by going up to New Bedford to insult mod barty members; he ought to skny at home and speed his time better." That speech, new going through the fifth Svettemmad edition is considered by B.—veryn

to be abustive, "billingsgate." Now what does that mean but that the speech stepped on some corn of his-probably his disingeneous trade union position—and that he tries to conceal the corn that ought to be stepped on? Whoever finds "billingsgate" in THE PEOPLE'S effectiveness.

mony to THE PEOPLE'S effectiveness.

5. T. & L. A., NEW YORK.—Well as you may mean it, you can't coax us into answering the anti-Alliance tape-worm articles that the "Volkaseituag" is just now publishing. In the first pluce, you will find not one tangible fact adduced, in the second place, if you read through the articles you will not be that the "Volkaseituag" itself does not believe in them. The articles, translated and boiled down into English, are but a series of long prayers and yelps to the German pure and simple, anions to come to its aid with funds; the articles simply mean: "Help us: we are sinking; our circulation is going down-grade; our deficit a week was 1916.45 for the quarter coding July 1, and since then it has risen, with the additional deed-weight of our Bogus People to many times that amount; during the quarter ending July 1 that decit rose to 15,501.65, it is swamping us now: the advertisers, too, having found we had been lying to them, are dropping us: already we have to begin to reduce salaries all around; come duick or we can lie about the Alliance; would you let he Alliance kill us! Helps! Now, we have other fash to fry than to go into that. The whole outh will be pulverized in no time.

"INQUISITIVE," CHICAGO, ILL.—Your

the Alliance kill may Help! Now, we have other fish to fry than to go into that. The whole outfit will be pulverized in no time.

"INQUISITIVE," CHICAGO, ILL.—Your curiosity can be satisfied. Your "A. M. Simons, Editor," has come down heels overhead with added disgrace from the high perch of his life about that "secret circular" he claimed we issued against him, and information about which he claimed to have received from Syracuse. The Syracuse Comrades, hearing about this, demanded the name of his informat. Upon that he gives the following answer by leitter, dated the? It hinst:

"Comrade Whaley: Yours of the tilt at hand. I would say that the letter concerning the circular came from Rochester, not Syracuse, and was read by me, without giving the Comrade's name, to Comrade Brown of the Old N. E. C. when he was here a few days ago. I take from what he said that it was practically an advance sheet of the resolutions sent out by Section New York, as published in our Beekman PEOPLE of current issue," etc., etc.

"Of course, you see through the swindle. He had asid "Syracuse," finding Syracuse coming down on him for the fact, a thing he had never calculated on in his numerous libels and realizing that there are honorable men in Rochester, too, he tries to get out of the difficulty by saying that the "circular" which he "read" to Comrade Brown, only stated, in Rochester, too, he tries to get out of the difficulty by saying that the "circular" she had never calculated on the high or circular which he "read" to Comrade Brown must have been an advance sheet of the recent resolutions of Section New York against him: A clumsy subterfuse that will not stead "A. M. Simons. Editor." In the first place, he did not read anything to Comrade Brown, only stated; in the second place, what he "read" could not possibly be advanced sheets of the New York resolution, because that resolution was provoked and so states it by a subsequent active at the second place, what he "read" could not possibly be advanced sheets of the New York re

as much of a simpleton as he is a fraud.

H. B. H., NEW YORK.—We don't consider "The man with the hoe" to be a Socialist production. Its center of gravity is the agricultural small producer, consequently breather that a second of the second

COMMITTEE OF SECTION REVERE,
MASS.—We can sympathise with your feelings.
It certainly is a libel to your Section to have
the Bogus People claim you recognized the
Kangaroos. But don't go to law about it.
Keep your money for agitation. The Kangaroot together with their People and "Volksseitung" are a dying concern.

F. McD., STONEHAM, MASS.—Isaac Bennett, once of the N. E. C., and subsequently of Seldenberg Spectre celebrity, has dropped wholly into the ranks of the fakirs. He used to be a mumber of No. 90, but even that was not rank enough for him, and he withdraw to No. 166—the Fakir Dad Harris' Lecal.

B. E., REVERE, MASS.—That poem mus have fallen into the hands of the Kangaroos can't find it. J. S., NEW YORK.-Your treatment of the Alliance and the K. of L. is good. Shall use it

at some opportune time. at some opportune time.

"I SAID SO," CLEVELAND, O.—We have it from authority entitled to weight that the whole pack—Jonas, Schlueter, Grunzig & Ca.—could cut no figure whatever in Germany owing to their, now even here, well-established incompetence and other uncanny characteristics; indeed, the statement has been made to us that the German Social Democracy has entertained a peor opinion of the American S. L. P. because our German friends imagined that Jonas, Grunzig, Schlueter and such were typical of our Party.

2° Those sacrifoses of Jonas for the Party are a pure myth, which he, with his turpitudinous character, has encouraged. He has onlymade out of the Party; the trouble with him now is that the S. L. P. endangers his making.
"COMPADE" BALTIMORE MD—We are

"COMRADE," BALTIMORE, MD.—We are

C. C., DENVER, COLO.—You will learn some more on that line from this issue of THE PEOPLE. Somewhere Lassale pointed out that exactionary material interests exhals immoral vapors. True. Immorality reeks all over the Kangaroos, and is exuded at every of their pores.

Authorised Agents for THE PEOPLE.

HARTPORD, CONN.: Pred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top Socia.
ALBANY, N. Y.:
J. E. Alexander, 477 No. Pearl street.
BUFFALO, N. Y.:
Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52 Guilford street. Peter Steenmans, Jr., 53 Guilford street.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Geo. P. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters,
Room M. Myer's Blook.

Moom 14, Myer's Block.

K. F. A. Nitzsche, 25 Celumbia street.
LYNN, MASS.:

John A. Hanley, 45 Green street, rear.

ST. LOUIS, MO.:
Heary J. Poeling, 1140 College avenue.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
G. Rempler, 1223 Madison avenue. G. Rempler, 123 Medicon avenue.

MILWAUKER, Wist.:
Rachus Babnick, 115 Lisys sirest.
NEW BRITAIN. CONN.:
Leonard C. Thompson, S. L. P. headquarters,
Calumet Building, Church street.

Chas. Gaus, 1 Thompson along John C. Butterworth, 119 Albian PHILADELPHIA, PA.:

C. A. Darletson, 161 15th atre PROVIDENCE. R. L.:
LAWRINGS LOS, DOX 280, Olseryville, R. &
PAWTICKET, R. L.:
Austin Boudrens, 46 Lacas street. John Barnivill, 607 Second street.

P. Prieseme, Jr., 28 Aradt street. Mekeparont, PA.

John Figns, SE Lyacola streat.

John Figns, SE Lyacola streat.

CINCENNATI, OHIO:

M. Strauss, "Else," Fist &

LOWELL, MASS.:

Rabert Owen, M. West Manchest

Prink L. Fogarty, 36 Front street.

Frank L. Fogarty, 36 Front street.

RICHMOND, VA.

J. R. Madison, our. Louis and Hollings of.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

W. P. Evans, Roses 16, Row 1, Proctors Children, Carroll street.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is as invitation to be able.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tsm.)
-Thomas Curran, Sectetary, 64 Hanover
street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-National Executive Committee-765 Dundas street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 22rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held August 22d, with Arthur Keep in the cheir. Abent, Brown and Saulal, who are both out of town. Peter Fiebiger, the newly elected member, present. The vote cast for Fiebiger, who was the only candidate, runs as follows: Richmond County, 10; College Point, 10; Woohaven, 7; New York, Scand., 23; New York, 225; a total of 378 in favor and none against.

The financial report for the wek ending August 19th showed receipts \$45.79; expenditures.
\$5.59. A number of communications were received from Chicago, including a call issued by the now ex-illinois State Committee, wherin they try to stem the tide of the general yole, now pending by all serts of absurd claims. The loyal comrades of Chicago had at some previous time requested that N. E. C., delay suppension of the Section, because they would control to the control of action was granted, but they were such the control of action was granted, but they were such prized to proceed the moment the situation demanded it. At the last season of the C. C. C. the majority of that body adhered to the stantiakee, refused to rescind the treasonable resonable re

Communication received from San Juan.

Porto Rico, to the effect that three Sections

Communication received from San Juan. Porto Rico, to the effect that three Sections and a State Committee have been organized, with a total membership of over 200, said Sections to be attached to the B. L. P. of the U. S. New Bedford, Mass., anked for copy of new charter. Granted. New Charters granted as follows: Arecibo, Rio Piedras and Bayamon, Puerto Rico: Sait Lake City, Utah: Lemoore. Cair: Lawehnes and Worcestetr, Mass. (reorganized): Rochester, N. Y. (reorganized): Unless County, N. J. (Plainfield and Elisabeth Sections transformed into branches and amalgaments into one County Section).

The following Sections reported their vote on the General Vote cailed by the N. E. C.: Suspension of Rection of Cleveland, Board of Appeals, etc.; Houtdale, Erie, Roccoe, Grove City and Shensndooh, Pa.; Butley and Cincinnati, Ohio; Holland, Mich.; Pleasantville, Mount Kisco and Sing Sing, N. Y.; Pawvucket, R. I.; Fall River, Chelseu, Stoneham, Holvoks, No. I. and New Bedford, Mass.; Rarre, No. I. and Barre, No. 2. VI.; Phoenix, Aric.; Rockwille, Na. 2. South Norwalk and New Britain, Columbus, Ohio, was the only Section that reported vote on Pittshurg proposition and Yonkers amendment during this week, casting a votes in Iavor and I against. One of the Columbus, Ohio, was the only Section that reported vote on Pittshurg proposition and Yonkers amendment during this week, casting of votes in Iavor and I against. Organizers are urged to see to it that this vote is taken and reported vote on Pittshurg proposition and Tonkers amendment during this week, casting a vote in Iavor and I against. Organizers are urged to see to it that this vote is taken and reported vote on Pittshurg proposition and Tonkers amendment during this week, casting a vote in Iavor and I against. Organizers are urged to see to it that this vote is taken and reported vote on Pittshurg proposition and Tonkers amendment during this week, casting the vote of the Calling Secretary.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY. Recording Secretary.

GENERAL VOTE.

GENERAL VOTE.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.
Commades:—The nominations for delegates of
the S. L. P. to the national convention of the
S. T. & L. A. have been closed and are
now submitted to a referendum vote. There
were nominated: Daniel De Leon by Sections
Yonkers, N. Y.: Boston, Mass.: Cumberland,
R. I.: Pawtraket, R. L.: Peabofy, Mass.:
Frevett, Mass.: Cambridge, Mass.: Washingtion, D. C.: New York, N. Y.: St. Louiz, Mo.
and Hartford, Conn. Lucten Sanial by Sectiens Miltord, Conn. And Lyan, Mass. Martha
Moore Avery by Section Seattle, Wash. M. T.
Herry by Section Fortmouth, N. H. Ben
Hantford by Section Denver, Colo., and H.
Carless by Section Columbus, Oh.
Of these all but Daniel De Loon have decellined the nomination, and he is therefore the
only candidate in the field.
Organizers will please submit this matter
at once and report the result of the vote not
later than Tuesday, September 12, 1886, the
last section of the N. E. C. before the Convention, which, as annaunced in less laws
of THE PEOPLE, is to take place on September H.

By order of t.: National Ensestive

order of t. National Executive Committee, S. L. P. MENRY KUHN, Secretary.

REPORT TREASURER NAT. EX. COM., January 2d to July 1st, 1899.

Charters
Sale of Socialist Almasac
Loan from Max Forker
Funds from defunct Sections
General Agitation Fund
Supplies Signed, S. BROWN, Treasurer

Expenditures.

Salary, tweaty-siz weeks
Printing
Reat, six mouths
Agitation, T. A. Hickey.
Agitation, B. C. Keinard.
Agitation, Leafets
Agitation, Sundry Trips
Agitation, Sundry Trips
Agitation, Max Forber to Brussels,
Stationery
Repairs on Typeriter,
Expenses Board of Appeals
Editorial Work (Special).
Balance on Hand July 1, 1855.

A. S. BROWN, Treasurer.

Auditors:

EBER FORBES.

R. BRANDSTAETTER,

S. KLEIN.

HENRY KUHN.

National Secretary.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.

SECTION SAN FRANCISCO.—In THE PEOPLE of the 6th inst. it is stated that San Franclaco has recommended or proposed that the
N. E. C. be removed to Chicago. I am instructed by the Central Committee of this Section
to call attention to the inaccuracy of this statement, and to request a correction of the same
in the official news of THE PEOPLE.

This Section suggested that Chicago be the
place of the National Convention; it did not
propose it as seat of the N. E. C.

THOMAS BERSFORD,

Org. Section S. F., S. L. P.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Section Hartford, Conn., S. L.
P., will hold its annual plente on Sunday, August 27, in Link's Grove, Blue Hills. All readers of THE PEOPLE, comrades and sympathizers are urgently requested to take part in it in order to raise again an agitation fund, as our means are exhausted.

For the Committee,
M. LECHNER.

ILLINOIS.

To the Sections of the S. L. P. in Illinois.

Greeting:—The euclosed resolution will go far in explaining the turn of events in the organization of Section Chicago, S. L. P. The Central Committee of Section Chicago, S. L. P. The Central Committee of Section Chicago, S. L. P. The Central Committee of Section Chicago, S. L. P., mischievously laid on the table every communication from the N. E. C., every effort to discuss before a mass meeting of all Chicago comrades the situation, or. to sak the rank and file whether or not they would recognize the duly authorized N. E. C. of the S. L. P. were of no avail. Nothing remained for the N. E. C. to do but to reorganize Section Chicago, and J. R. Pepin was authorised to at once effect reorganization, which was done Aug. 19th. The Riate Committee elected are J. R. Pepin, Organizer; C. A. Okerlund, L. Olsen, Fritz Kalbitz, Peter Damm, Chas. A. Baustian, E. Pement and Hy. Sale. You are requested to at once make known to the State Committee may know what Sections refuse to be sidetracked by the few who desire to switch the S. L. P. in a semi-capitalist stitiude.

All communications address to J. R. Pepin, 6022 Rhodes avenue. For Party stamps address Flancial Secretary Peter Damm, 2522 Cottage Grove avenue.

Trusting you will give this immediate attention,

J. R. PEPIN. Organizer.

Trusting you will give this immediate attention.

Yours for the S. L. P.
J. R. PEPIN, Organiser.
S025 Rhodes avenue.

Resolution adopted by Section Chicago, S.
L. P., Saturday evening, Aug. 18, 1839, when reorganization was effected:
WHEREAS, The State Committee, S. L. P., by the reorganization of Section Chicago, stands suspended; and,
WHEREAS, The suspended State Committee following in the trail of the treasonable Central Committee of Section Chicago, has endeavored by misrepresenting the state of atfairs to win over to their side of treason the various Sections in the State, therefore, be it RESOLVED. That Section Chicago, S. L. P., immediately elect a new State Committee, which shall at once enter into communication with every Section in the State, and be it further

the regular State Committee all Party-property in its possession.

Resolutions adopted at meeting of Section Chicago, S. L. P., Saturday evening, August 19, 1899, after the reorganization had been effected:

WHEREAS, The reorganization of Section Chicago, S. L. P., has become necessary, by suspension of Section Chicago by the N. E. C., S. L. P.; and,
WHEREAS, This necessity has arisen owing to the treasonable conduct of some members of the Central Committee of Section Chicago, urged on by a few intellectual weakings mad with ambition, their prodigious egotism blinding them to the true nature of revolutionary Socialism and transforming them in their own eyes and in those of some of their deluded followers, into Daniels come to judgment, into Mossess come to deliver the proletariat from its enemies; and,
WHEREAS, Said Central Committee has arrogated to itself despotic powers by passing and publishing to the world a series of treasonable resolutions upon which the masters—the rank and file—had not passed; and,
WHEREAS, The Central Committee has been repeatedly requested by the National Executive Committee, the duly authorized officials of the Socialist Labor Party; and,
WHEREAS, The National Executive Committee, the duly authorized officials of the Socialist Labor Party as defended by the Central Committee owing to the machinations of the aforesaid Daniels and Mossess; and,
WHEREAS, The time is not yet, upon will it ever be for any individual or set of individuals to use the Socialist Labor Party as g vehicle for personal preferment: therefore, be it?
RESOLVED, That Section Chicago, S. L. P., its recognized Section Chicago.

WHEREAS, The Central Committee of Section Chicago is suspended section to raily round the glorious standard of the S. L. P.; and be it further
RESOLVED, That we call upon the various wards Branches to immediately elect delegates to the reorganized Section Chicago.

WHEREAS, The Central Committee of Section Chicago is suppended by action of reorganization: therefore, he it
RESOLVED. That Section Chicago demands
of the suspended Central Committee immediate
passession of all its property.
WHEREAS, "The Workers' Call" has been
built up by the energy of the members of the
Socialist Labor Party; therefore he it
RESOLVED. That we demand of the Association publishing "The Workers' Call" that
if fulfil its promise of turning over to Section
Chicago said paper and all property of said
paper.

NEW JERGEY.

TATE ONVENTION.

The New Jersey State Convention, to take action on the traitorous conduct of John P. Weigel and Max Richter and transact other important business will be held at 73 Springfield avenue, Newark, Sunday, September 24, 18 a. m. Each Section, County Committee and Branch is entitled to one delegate. Organizer are instructed to see that every Section and subdivision thereof is represented at this important convention.

H. CARLESS, Secretary.

H. CARLUSOS, DEVIVARY,

BTATE COMMITTEE.

Meeting of New Jersey State Committee,
half at Newark August 18th.

Present: Commisses Magnire and Glanz, of
Pamale County: Carless, of Essex Co.; Herrmarker, of History Ca.; May, of Unica Co.;
Jenses, of Middissex Co. Comrade Glanz
elected chairman; Comrade Carless, secretary
pro tem.

Rection Passaic Co., of which Richter and Maguire are members.

Insertion—That the police were asked to put Herstein out of the room as a result of his stating he would not allow the Btale Committee to transact any business, that he would not leave the room unless force was used, and that if any member of the State Committee put a hand upon him to eject him he would call his friends to his aid. In this he was supported by Richter and Bucksath, the rejected delegate from Hudson County. The whole three sid their best to provoke a free fight, and nothing but the calmness of the State Committee prevented it. In view of the fact that appeals for quietness were of no avail, and the further fact that about twenty Jewish and German ex-members of the Party were in the room evidently prepared to take a hand in the fight which would bring nothing but disgrace to the Party in this State, it was deemed advisable to call in the police was quietly ordered Herstein and the others out of the room, and the meeting then proceeded in an orderly and dignified manner.

COMMUNICATIONS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

One from J. P. Weigel stating that he resigned as Secretary of the State Committee. Resignation accepted and Comrade Carless elected to serve until a general vote decides who shall be Weigel's successor.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Comrade Walker, who was deputed to visit Elizabeth's meeting, held August 2d, reported that Plainfield comrades were not allowed to vote, although Herstein and others admitted that the facts of our State Convention entitled them to that right. Herstein brazenly admitted that if Plainfield members voted, they, the "Volkazeitung" crowd would be in the minority. Herstein publicly stated that he could not understand why Weigel did not leave the State Committee on July 30, as he, Herstein, had at that time his written signature to bolt the committee, and the worst hind, as in his communication to the State Committee, mailed August II, he says he declines to serve any longer as "a result of two letters he received during the past week."

Réport of Comrade Waither received and the action of the N. E. C. endorsed in suspending Elizabeth Section.

REPORTS OF COUNTIES.

Passaic reported that the Section has but little dissatisfaction, and that from readers of the "Volkszeitung" only.

Essex: reported the Section in excellent shape with 85 members in good standing. Holding successful open or meetings. All the speakers are solid with the Party as well as the overwhelming majority of the membership.

Union County: reported that, obedient to the will of the State Conventions, they had organized as Section Union Co., with Branches Elizabeth and Pjainfield, composed of 23 good standing members, and that Comrade Fred. May retains his seat on State Committee until his successor is elected by a general vote of the members.

his successor is elected by a general vote of the members.

Hudson County: reported the suspension of branches that endorsed the Slob Committee.

It is holding successful open air meetings as all the speakers are solid with the Party. That they have over 70 members in good standing and that the dissatisfaction in their county is almost exclusively among the "Volkszeitung" readers.

Middlesex County: reported 20 members in good standing and 12 in arrears. That Haccker of the Slob Committee had visited them twice, using every means to get them on "Volkszeitung" side, resorting in the vilest of slanders to attain that end. That until Comrade Herrschaft had visited them they did not know the State Committee paid delegate expenses or they would have elected a delegate sconer. That Weigel had never informed them of this fact, and when Comrade Wegen and Max Richter were being voted for as Financial Secretary of State Committee he did not sent them any ballots and hence they did not vote.

NEW BUSINESS.

Comrade Glans, of Paterson, elected Finan-cial Secretary pro tem, and instructed to de-mand stamps and money for same from Rich-ter, and in case of refusal to institute legal proceedings.

ter, and in case of retusal to institute legal proceedings.

Motion carried that Comrade Carless demand property of State Committee from Weigel. Motion carried that a State Convention be held in Newark September 3d, at 10 A. M., to take action on the traitorous conduct of John P. Weigel and Max Richter, and the transaction of other important business.

Comrades Maguire and Glanz were instructed to prepare a statement of recent happenings in New Jersey for aubmission to the Convention.

tion.

Meeting adjourned to August 27, 3 p. m.

H. CARLESS. Secretary,
276 Fairmount ave., Newark.

WM. GLANZ, Fin. Secretary,
68 Lyon street, Paterson.

MATTHEW MAGUIRE, Treasurer,
194 Jackson street, Paterson.

194 Jackson street, Paterson.

ELIZABETH.—A very enthusiastic meeting of loyal Party members was held at the new headquarters, Geo. Quien's Hall, 245 Elizabeth avenue. It was decided to reorganize on proper lines into Section Union County, and constitute as Branch No. 1, Elizabeth. Three delegates were elected to the County Central Committee, and a temporary delegate to the State Committee. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A majority of Comrades of the former Section Elizabeth have proved to be in sympathy with the "Volkszeitung" crowd and have adopted the unconstitutional acts of same, and having, as a result, been suspended by the National Executive; be it

RESOLVED, That we, the loyal members of the Farty, indorse in full the old regularly elected National Executive Committee and give our full support to it and our official organ, THE PEOPLE.

The Branch will meet every first Thursday in the mosth; a special meeting in called for

gam, THE PEOPLE.

The Branch will meet every first Thursday in the mosth; a special meeting is called for Thursday, August 17. Sympathisers and readers of THE PEOPLE are earnestly requested to join the Party.

NEW YORK.—Regular meeting of General Committee, Section Greater New York, will be held on Saturday, August 26, at 525 E. 11th street, Borough of Manhattan.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS for week ending September 2d, 1898:

Nonday, August 22.

40th street and 10th avenue.
18th District—16th street and Avenue A.

18th District—18th street and Avenue A.

Tuesday, August 29.

20th District—3st street and Avenue A.

28th District—6th street and Avenue A.

28th District—6th street and Avenue A.

18th District—9th street and Avenue A.

18th District—18th street and Avenue A.

18th District—6th street and and 2 venue.

Thursday, August 31.

17th District—5th street and 9th avenue.

19th District—5th street and Amsterdam ave.

28th District—7th street and Ist avenue.

Friday, September 1.

11st Ward—Bedford and Myrtle avenues.

Breoklyn.

12th Ward—Union and Columbia streets,

Brooklyn.

18th Ward—Union and Columbia streets, Brooklyn. 30th District—118th street and 2rd avenue, Manhattan. Saturday, September 2. 39th District—Jefferson avenue and Broad-

Notice of other meeting can be had at Assembly District headquarters. S. ABELSON.

16th A. D., N. Y.—Comrades and sympathisers are requested to report at Headquarters. M Avenue C. every Priday, between 3 and 19 P. M., to help along in the coming campaign.

THE SECRETARY.

AGITATION PUND.

fund stamps
Collected at headquarters of 28th District, N. Y.
18th District, N. T., for 54 agitation 2.00 stamps
20th District, N. Y., collected at meeting 20th District, p. Brooklyn, 29 agitation stamps 13th District, N. Y., collected at meeting 100

Attention, Buffalo!

BUFFALO.—The comrades and friends in Buffalo are hereby invited to attend and bring fewads to the S. L. P. open-air meetings every Saturdaw. S P. M., in front of the Library. Broadway and Washington street, and every Sunday S P. M., near Liberty Pole, corner Main

Sunday S P. M., near Liberty Pole, corner Main and Terrace streets, The American Branch S. L. P. holds now dis-cusales meetings every Monday, S P. M., in the new place—Psopie's Theatre Hall (formerly Pidelity Hall), SN Genesses street, near Michi-gan street, up-stairs. This Monday, August 5th, S P. Rl. Subject: "Socialism vs. Engis Tal..." Everybody lavisets.

GHIO.

Socialists and Friends of the cause in Northesstern Ohio, attention!—The Central Committee of Stark County, S. L. P., has made preparations for a Labor Day demonstration and picnic, to be held on Monday, September 4th, at Meyer's Woods, Canton, O. The place its located on Allen street, southside of Canton, and any out-of-town visitors can reach the same by taking the S. Market street car to Graham avenue, which will take them amost directly to the grove. The Miners' Band of E. Greenville and an orchestra will furnish music for concert and platform dance. Various other entarialments have been arranged. Comrade Paul Dinger and Comrade Kampf of Cleveland will deliver addresses in English and German, respectively.

of Cleveland will deliver addresses in English and German, respectively.
Comrades and friends, bring your baskets and have a good time, and help to make this, the first Labor Day demonstration by class-conscious workingmen of Stark County, a success. Any surplus will be used for agitation. Come one, come all.
Further information will be furnished by J. NEY, Jr.,
1634 Housel street, Canton, O., Sec'y C. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSILVANIA.

ERIE.—Section Erie has nominated a county icket for our next election, as follows:
Carl Schleicher—Register and Recorder.
Fred. Uhlmann—Prothonotary.
Carl Mehler—Clerk of Courts.
Joseph Mundkovsky—County Commissioner.
Carl Hirah—County Commissioner.
Charles Fleemann—District Attorney.
Hermann Spittel—Director of the Poor.
F. UHLMAN.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND.

To Sections and Comrades of the Socialist Labor Party, U. S. A.—Pursuant to orders received from the National Executive Committee of the Party Section Providence met on August 16th and elected a Board of Appeals to fill the vacancy caused by the treachery of Section Cleveland. The members are: Comrades Panklin E. Burton, Adolph Guidbrandsen. Louis Silverberg. Charles Kroll, Ernest Sherwood. James P. Reidland Thomas Curran. The Board organized permanently on the 17th instant and elected Thomas Curran secretary. All matters calling for the adjudication of the Board or Appeals must be brought before the newly elected Hoard, and all matters pending before the old Board at the time of its desertion from the Party will be decided by the new Board as soon as the increasing papers and evidence can be obtained and examined.

THOMAS CURRAN. Sec'y.

14 Hanover street, Providence, R. I. August 16, 1899.

To Sections and Comrades of the S. L. P. in Rhode Island.—Section Providence, at its meeting on July 26th last, elected the following comrades as the State Committee auntil May 1st, 1900; Comrades J. W. Higgins, J. McGuigan, L. Lee, S. Fassel, A. Guidbrandsen, C. Kroll and T. Curran, of Section Providence, C. H. Dane and M. Brohen, of Section Pawtucket; and D. Shea, of Section Central Falla. The Committee met on July 29th and organized permanently with the following officers: Secretary and Financial Secretary, T. Curran, Treasurer, A. Guidbrandsen, All correspondence and orders for stanps and supplies must be sent to the undereigned.

THOMAS CURRAN,

64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I. August 16, 1899.

PROVIDENCE.—The moonlight excursion which was prevented by fog August 19, will

August 16, 1899.

PROVIDENCE.—The moonlight excursion which was prevented by fog August 19, will take place September 2. Same tickets will hold good. The expenses incident to the postponement should be easily covered by pushing sale of tickets.

RICHMOND.—At a special meeting of Section Richmond, S. L. P., held at their head quarter, 1617 East Broad street, on the abov date, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

where Mass. The Central Committee of Section San Francisco, S. L. P., has sent for our consideration a resolution calling for an early convention of the party throughout the United States; and

convention of the party throughout the Unitced States; and
WHEREAS, The preamble to and the resolutions are couched in language the most pur lie,
cowardly and misleading; therefore be it
RESOLVED, That Section Richmond enters
a most indignant-protest to the childish babblings of comrades, who, either wilfully or
ignorantly do, in said preamble and resolutions, display an utter lack of understanding
in regard to our constitution and the duties of
our national officers, to the extent that they
are unable (in this present little trouble) to
distinguish the right from the wrong, and by
their vascillating attitude seek to weaken the
hands of those officers who have, in the hour
of trial, stood manfully in the breach, and
thus standing, preserved unsulfied by the foul
touch of a gang of crooks and labor skates,
the principles and tactics of our Party; and
be it further

RESOLVED, That Section Richmond again
reasserts its unqualified support of our duly
elected N. E. C. and Nat'l Secretary Henry
Kuhn; until such time as it is proven that
they have abused the trust reposed in them
by the people.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolu-

RESOLVED. That a copy of these resolu-tions be sent to the Central Committee of Section San Francisco and also to the Nat'l Executive Committee.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE.— WHEREAS, A resolution has been passed by Section Chicago in which the claim is made that a state of anarchy exists in our Parly, which claim is not borne out by the facts, the alleged deposition of the National Executive Committee and the National Executive Committee and the Party; and WHEREAS, Said resolution of Chicago further states that "until further information is received we believe it to be our duty to withhold all official recognition from either contending party," thus practically putting Section Chicago without the pale of the Party; and

HEREAS, Said res olution submits for gen eral vote propositions for the removal of the National Executive Committee from Greater New York, for the naming of another city for temporary seat of same and for the calling of a national convention of the Party; and WHEREAS, our Party constitution ways and means for submitting proto general vote; be it

to general voice, be it.

RESOLVED, By Section Seattle, Washington, that we denounce the action of Section Chicago as illegal, disloyal and ridiculous, in first placing itself without the pale of the Party by retusing to recognize the legally elected officials of the Party, and then practically posing as a "provisional government" and taking upon itself the functions of an executive committee for the Party; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That we denounce the attitude of cowardly neutrality adopted by the "Workers' Call" of Chicago.

Adopted at a regular meeting of Section Seattle, S. L. P., held August 2, and ordered forwarded for publication. WALTER, WALKER, Chairman. WM. H. WALKER, Secretary.

SLATERSVILLE STRIKE FUND.

Branch
Section London, Ont., and London
Ont., Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance.
Section Birmingham, Ala.
Section Yonkers, N. Y., collection....
Boston Machinists L. A. 185, S. T. & 1.70 1.50 2.70 Boston Machinists L. A. 185, S. T. & L. A., collection.
Mixed Alliance 285, S. T. & L. A., Elizabeth, N. J.
Adams, Mass., Turn-Verein.
W. S. Miller, Buena Vista, Pa.
Jung Strang, Buena Vista, Pa.
Jung Strang, Buena Vista, Pa.
Jung Strang, Buena Vista, Pa.
COLLECTIONS:
E. Leitner, San Antonio, Tex., from comrafes and sympathisers.
Members Scandinavian Socialist Club, Boston.
A. Jacobson, Raxberry, Mass., on list 12.65 245 136

H. Wehner, Boston, from members
Bakers & Confectioners' Alliance,
D. A. S. S. T. & L. A.

O. Linestky, from various persons in
Brooklyn
Baltimore comrades, per R. T. Maycumber

L06 \$1,780.16 All persons having mapeys for this fund will please remit it at once to the undersigned in order that the account may be closed. Lists should be turned in at once.

64 Hazover st., Frovidence, R. L.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

Regular meeting held on August 14th, with Comrade Margaretten in the chair. Minutes of previous meering adopted as read. Credentials of Richier, in place of Wright, from 3th and 35th A. D.'s. New York, seated. Correspondence: From Comrade Hossack, for supplies, referred to the Secretary; frem Comrade Serrer, from New Haven, in reference to a fair for the "Daily People," referred to the Executive Board with instructions to report at next meeting of the Conference; which is to take place on Monday, August 25, at 2 p. m., at 38 Avenue C. and which no delegate should fail to attend. Comrade Cohen, of New Jersey, was elected the conference's representative for his State. Executive Board brought in recommendations which were referred for action to next meeting of the Conference.

4th Awsembly District reported progress in the work for THE PEOPLE. 1th Assembly District, 110 copies of THE PEOPLE distributed every week, also newsdealers supplied; 11st, progress; 25th, 21 new subscribers supplied; 21st, progress; 25th, 21 new subscribers penses of the Conference; 3th and 35th, 25 new subscriber; 6th and 10th, 30 copies of THE PEOPLE sold on news-stands; 5th A. D., Brooklyn, 5 new subscribers.

DONATIONS TO THE PEOPLE.

	German Branch, S. L. P., Paterson,	5.00
1	N. I.	5.00
١	James H. O'Neill, Yonkers, N. Y	.50
1	Charles Labori, Yonkers, N. Y	.50
3	Socialist, Yonkers, N. Y	.25
1	M. & E. Powers, Yonkers, N. Y	1.00
1	W. H., Fall River, Mass	.25
1	J. S., Fall River, Mass	.25
ı	T. F. Dugan, Moline, Ill	2.00
ı	E. Lemmon, Barre, Vt	1.00
١	A. H., Bridgeport, Conn	.50
ı	A. Vitak, Canton, Ohio	.50
ı	A. VIIAK, CARLOR, CARO.	140
ı	German Section, S. L. P., Holyoke,	3.00
ı	Macs	1.00
١	John Cook, City	5.00
1	American Branch, Section Duntalo, 18.1.	.50
1	J. B. McCormick, Philadelphia, Pa List No. 140, Section Everett, Mass.:	1400
1	Section Everett	2.00
1	Ernst Jones	1.00
١	Ernst Jones	1.00
ı	J. T. Finegan	.50
1	M. J. King.,	23
١	W. Edmondstone	.25
1	Joel Miller	.50
1	Amos Jones	
١	Scandinavian Branch, S. L. P., Essex	1.35
1	Co., N. J	2.00
	Collected at the 12th A. D.:	1.00
ı	J. Brown	.25
	Julius Frankel	.25
1	A Walnuthelf	.50
J	M. Rand	.50
I	To Olimphore	100
	Collected from New Bedford, Mass.,	4.15
ı	Matthew Glennon	4.13

Daily People Minor Fund

Previously acknowledged \$2,374.59
Section Yohoghany, Pa. 3.00
Germ. Branch, Section Paterson, N. J. 5.00

General Agitation Fund. Section Fall River, Mass., Melnard
Baldwin, Colo., Local Union Western
Ped. of Miners, per T. A. Hickey...
Section Ouray, Colo., per T. A. Hickey.
Section Dueblo, Colo., per T. A. Hickey.
D. L. Hofman, Montrose, Colo, per
Hickey.
Section Oisthe, Colo., per T. A. Hickey.

ey . Olathe, Colo., per T. A. Hickey. 5.00 HENRY KUIIN, Secretary.

The Undging of the Adultamites. (Continued from Page 3.)

months, and then, exhausted with their efforts, did the cave men again retire to their games, and one by one did they bury their dead, singing their dirge and imbiling the hop wine, until at last but two being left they did give a revised version of the pathetic drama entitled "The Kilkenny Cats."

All this time the people were organizing their forces for the removal of the cause of their woe. When the cause of their woe was removed and they, the people, did attempt to clear their ground they did come across a cave filled with skeletons, two of which were locked in an erabrace, and no man could tell who they were or what the cave was, until I, even I, Geneil Elasticum, now tell its

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE

Meets on MONDAY, August 28th, at 8 p.m. at 98 Avenue C.

Every party organization should send delegates, who should not fail to attend. Important business to be transacted.

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DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets second and fourth Monday, at 8 P. S. 98 Avenue C, New York.

E. SIPF.

362 Canal street, Financial Secretary

County Committee representing the meets every Sunday, 10 a. in., in of Essex County Socialist Club, 73 field avenue, Newark, N. J.

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